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THE EAGLES OF MARYLAND

IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

BY WILLIAM H. B. HARRIS, F.R.S.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR

LONDON

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494

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE BEGINNINGS OF MARYLAND --- IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

By

MRS. ARTHUR BARNEVELD BIBBINS, Ph.M.

Member of Maryland Tercentenary Commission

1634-1934

NORMAN REMINGTON COMPANY

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Sixty Years

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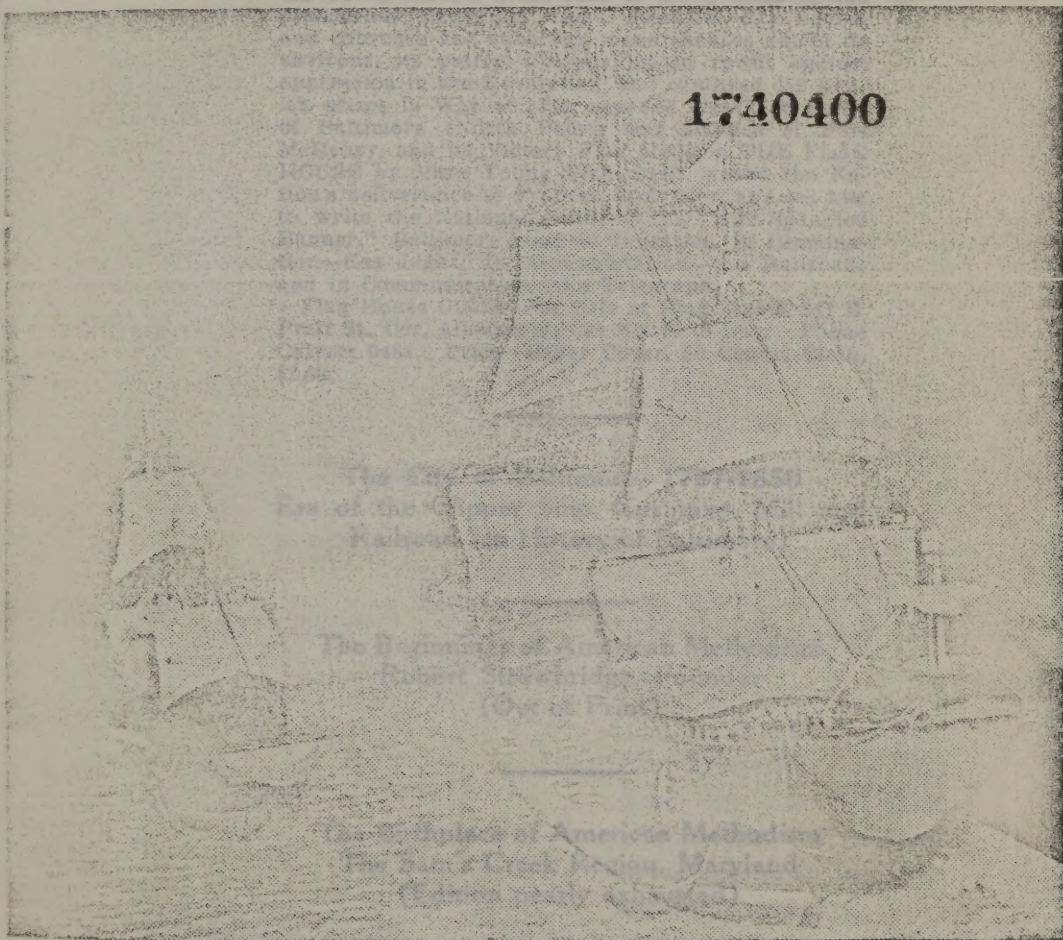
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at Old St. Mary's

THE FIRST CAPITAL—1634-1694

THE BEGINNINGS OF MARYLAND In ENGLAND and AMERICA

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THE ARK AND DOVE SET SAIL FOR MARYLAND, NOVEMBER 22, 1633.—J. DERNOGA.

Sixty Years

26 Illustrations

at Old St. Mary's

THE FIRST CAPITAL—1634-1694

MRS. ARTHUR BARNEVELD BIBBINS

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P857²¹

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KING BROS. PRESS
Baltimore, Md.

To my husband
Arthur Barneveld Bibbins
a generous devotee of Geological and Historical research,
a worthy scion of
a knightly forbear
John Van Olden Barneveld
1547-1619
"Founder of The United Provinces",
who afforded refuge to the Puritans in Holland,
and exemplified his belief in Toleration
in opposition to the demands of James I,
at the cost of his life.
His motto—"Nil scire tutissima fides."
(To believe broadly is the truest faith.)

THE BEGINNINGS OF MARYLAND IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

CONTENTS.

Chapter	Page
I. The English Beginnings of Maryland— Ruth Mory Bibbins, Ph.M. (Mrs. Arthur B. Bibbins).	1
II. The Lords Baltimore.....Mary Fisher	27
III. The Beginnings of Maryland in the New World— St. Mary's City—the First Capital, 1634-1694Mrs. Arthur B. Bibbins	45
IV. William Stone—The First Protestant Governor The Battle of The Severn, March 25, 1655..Katherine Scarborough	81
V. Old Fort Mattapany, Charles Calvert's Manor Site, Mattapany-Sewell....Katherine Scarborough	89
VI. The Orange Revolution, 1689; John Coode, Lead- er; End of The Calvert Regime....H. D. W. Ross	95
VII. Finale.....Mrs. Arthur B. Bibbins	101

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Facing Page
The Ark and The Dove—By John Dernoga.....	Front Cover
Governor Calvert's Barter with the Yaocomicos— By C. Y. Turner.....	Back Cover
Sir George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore—By Daniel Mytens.....	Frontispiece
Kiplin Hall, Yorkshire, England.....	4
Kiplin Hall, Garden Front, Bolton-on-Swale, Eng....	14
Durham Cathedral.....	16
Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore—By Gerard Soest.....	20
Anne Arundell, Lady Baltimore—By Van Dyck....	22
"Old Wardour" Castle, Wiltshire, England.....	24
Hooke House, Wardour Estate, Dowry House of Lady Baltimore.....	26
Wardour Castle, Present Seat of the Arundells, near Tisbury, Wilts, England.....	26
Sir George Calvert, from Windlestone Hall, Eng- land—By Daniel Mytens.....	28
Royal Stuart Bed and Saxon Wassail Cup, Wardour Castle, Tisbury, England.....	34
Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore—By Sir God- frey Kneller.....	37
Benedict Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore, Windlestone Hall, England.....	39
Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore—From Wind- lestone Hall, England.....	40
Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore, Windlestone Hall, England.....	40
Frederick Calvert, Sixth Lord Baltimore—By Johann Ludwig Tietz.....	42
Benedict Calvert, Governor of Maryland—By Francis Brerewood.....	44
The Planting of Maryland, State House, Annapolis, Md.—By Frank B. Mayer.....	49
Calvert's Purchase of the Soil of Maryland—By C. Y. Turner.....	50
An Indian Village (Tyler's Cradle of the Republic)...	52
The Cannon which came in the <i>Ark</i> to Maryland....	55
The Original Granite Mill Stones, brought in the <i>Ark</i> , used in the First Water Mill, built 1634..	55
St. George's P. E. Church, built 1750 at Poplar Hill, Valley Lee, St. Mary's County.....	58
Monument to Gov. Leonard Calvert. Trinity Church, St. Mary's City. The State House of 1676, rebuilt as a Tercentenary Memorial, 1934....	58
The Site of St. Mary's City—The First Capital.....	61
Map of St. Mary's Co., prepared by J. Spence Howard	62

FOREWORD.

Many people will visit "Old St. Mary's City" this 300th anniversary year—and the years to follow. They will want to know in the short time they may have to linger there a little of the story of this "Dream City of Maryland's Past"—its first Capital for sixty years. It is a story of great adventure, from the well-trod Roman roads of Old England with its inherited rights and hoary privileges of Magna Charta, and the crowded Ways of London, to the rough Indian trails and first streets of Maryland, old Middle and Mattapany Streets, whose quaint English and Indian names are still music to the ear.

They will question where these brave and notable folks lived in this ancient first village, what they did to make us glory in them today, how they sped this infant commonwealth on its way to fame and fortune by the laws they proposed in the little Log Fort, and its succeeding State House, by the crops they grew which started our coastwise trade, and helped save New England from another "starving time," and, moreover, by their one great crop—tobacco—which, confined to English ships, paid exceeding customs into the King's Treasury, and bringing vast stores of household goods, built up Britain's Imperial Navy, and her great merchant marine.

Who were they, these first Marylanders? the visitor will ask, and why did they come hither—and from whence? Years ago the writer, a student, sat in the history room at Goucher College, Baltimore, beneath the mantle graced by the original drawing from which Frank B. Mayer portrayed his history-making painting at the State House, Annapolis, "The Planting of Maryland," and asked similar questions, and later set out to try to find the answers. Those sturdy figures, alert with life, promise and old-world experiences, made her yearn to visit the places from which they came, and learn their background, motives and environs. When the chance came later to study at old Oxford, it was the Stuart period of American colonization that led her on.

Next neighbor to Balliol College, where she sought knowledge, was Trinity College, with its classical curriculum, the Alma Mater of George and Cecil Calvert, successor of old Durham College (established by Durham Monastery in the 13th century). This led her to visit the majestic Norman Cathedral of Durham, and learn of the exceptional powers and privileges of the Bishop of the Palatinate of Durham, which Sir George Calvert incorporated into his Charter of Maryland, at his nearby beautiful Yorkshire manor-house, Kiplin Hall. This she found to be the same house built for him in 1622 by Sir Inigo Jones, when at the height of his power as Secretary of State to King James I.

Calvert's Latin scholarship was of great value to pedantic King James in his dealings with other European rulers, especially in his remarkable demand on the States General of Holland, and their Advocate Barneveld (the only realm in Europe which really practised Toleration then), for the expulsion of Vorstius from the University of Leyden, because he, forsooth, like James himself, had dared to write a book upon the "Nature of God". This was a thoroughly unjust and intolerant demand, which, Barneveld resisting, led to his downfall and death.

So impressed was Calvert with the bane of religious intolerance even then, that as a member of the Virginia Company he is said to have tried to secure a home in America for the persecuted Puritans, long sheltered in Holland, within the bounds of Virginia, but adverse winds, and a hostile Spanish sea-captain are said to have landed them on the bleak coast of New England.

His desire to afford a sanctuary for the persecuted of his own and other faiths, led him carefully to frame a charter which enabled his son Cecil to fulfill that object in Maryland, although to secure it he never reached here himself.

A desire to study the growth of Toleration led the writer to prepare a modest thesis on that subject for a coveted degree at Chicago University, and the stimulating scholarship of her history chief at Bryn Mawr, Dr. Charles McLean Andrews, led her to pursue the effect of Cromwell's Navigation Act upon Colonial trade, especially Maryland's contribution of the vast tobacco cus-

toms to the King's revenues and the upbuilding of Great Britain's Navy and manufactures. This meant many months amid the ponderous but fascinating tomes of the English Public Record Office, and a zealous effort to decipher records in the House of Lords Library, with the required accompaniment of an irascible but lordly quill pen, mended ever and anon by an obliging fac-totum.

The monotony of "pursuing research" albeit in the same building with England's first census, the august Domesday Book, was enlivened by a highly esteemed and eventful visit arranged by Mr. Hubert Hall, the efficient secretary of the Royal Historical Society, to the beautiful estate of the late Lord and Lady Arundell, Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, where Lord and Lady (Anne Arundell) Baltimore were living when the last conferences were held before the colonists set sail for Maryland.

When she returned to Baltimore little time elapsed until the initial spot of Maryland's beginnings—old St. Mary's—was visited. This was done under the guidance of one who had become in the meantime a permanent partner in research, as well as "guide, philosopher and friend," and whose geologic zeal had led him long before to the notable prehistoric Miocene marl beds of St. Mary's River, only to become equally interested in the human and cultural as well as fossil remains of historic St. Mary's. Under the gracious guidance of Mrs. and the Misses Brome, descendants of Governor Leonard Calvert, near whose home they lived on "Governor's Field," we absorbed our first enthusiasm for St. Mary's lore and its place in the history of the State.

In recent months, as members of the Tercentenary Commission, we have wondered how we could share what has been gathered with others. The commission made possible the obliging publication of the photographs the writer had secured through the courtesy of Lord and Lady Arundell, and the present Lord Arundell, Gerald Arthur, 15th Baron Arundell, at Wardour, and Admiral Walter Cecil Carpenter at Kiplin Hall, Yorkshire. They were first published in an article, "The English Beginnings of Maryland," by the author in the Maryland Historical Magazine of

December, 1933. The request then came for the sequel, "The Beginnings of Maryland in America," which has been attempted within very modest limits herein, with a growing conviction that not half of this absorbing story has been told. That must wait some better opportunity.

We have been much edified by the many discriminating articles published by our Baltimore newspapers on different critical periods of St. Mary's history by well-known writers. We very much esteem the courtesy of incorporating several in this publication, with the skilful reproduction of the *Ark* and the *Dove* by Mr. John Dernoga, and the able map of Mr. J. Spence Howard on St. Mary's County, which he has supplemented recently by a helpful one of St. Mary's City.

Especially do we wish to express our appreciation of the generous purchase by Dr. Hugh Hampton Young of the original portraits of the Lords Baltimore from Sir Timothy Eden's home, Windlestone Hall, England, and for their reproduction here, and for the articles by Miss Fisher of *The Post*, Miss Scarborough and H. D. W. Ross of *The Sun*—for they will all contribute to give St. Mary's, once again, her place in the sun, to which as First Capital of Maryland she is entitled. Maryland's citizens and the visitor within her gates can afford to be generous in appreciation of the Dream City of the Past. She builded better than she knew—and we of today, the inheritors of that past, which was a "success from the very beginning", in the midst of turmoils not a few, are in very truth her honored debtors.

While it has always been a pleasure to the writer to recall that a Maryland forbear, Rev. Lawrence DeButts, an Anglican clergyman, coming to this colony in 1735 (from Washington Parish, Wakefield, Va.), was able to rebuild (in 1750) the successor of the first Protestant Church in Maryland (old St. George's, Poplar Hill, near St. Mary's City), yet she feels equal pride that from the DeButts' home in Ireland, because of Maryland's broad-minded policy of religious toleration, there came a little later a vigorous young Methodist preacher, Robert Strawbridge (for one of whose societies another forbear built a pioneer chapel).

He and his colleagues so served the spiritual needs of the people during the Revolution when most of the Anglican clergy returned to England, that the church which he founded will celebrate, also this Tercentenary year, the 150th anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America at Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore, in 1784, with an increase from 15,000 then, to over eight million members now, including its branches.

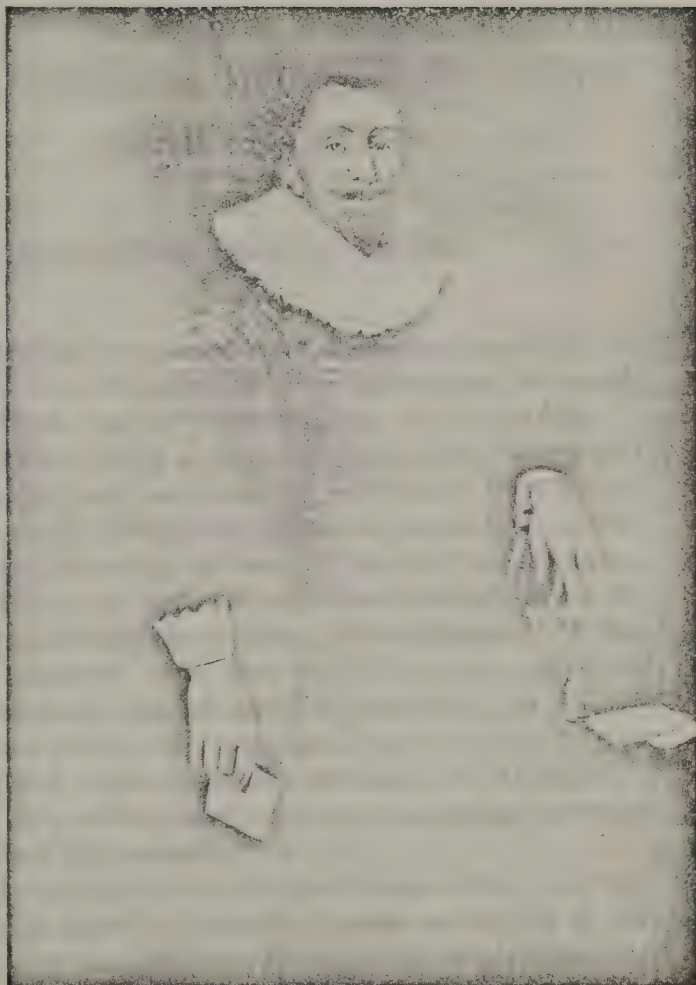
The Presbyterian Church also recently held at Rehoboth, Md., the celebration of its origin here under Francis Mackemie in 1683, with a membership today of nearly three million.

Such noteworthy events with the rise of the influential Friends' Society and the visit of its founder, George Fox, in 1672, and the coming of the Baptists to Sater's Ridge and the German Reformers to the Monocacy Valley, are evidence of the beneficent results of the Calvert policy of religious toleration, which whether voluntary, or to a certain extent compulsory, from the exigencies of the time, granted to Catholic, Puritan, Anglican, Quaker, Presbyterian, Methodist and other folds the freedom of conscience and liberty of worship they desired.

Not only then, are we of today, debtors to Maryland's beginnings for economic welfare and prosperity but for a widespread heritage of spiritual growth, which statesmen wisely assure us—exalteth a Nation.

RUTH MORY BIBBINS.

Baltimore, March 27, 1934.



SIR GEORGE CALVERT. 1580-1632.
First Lord Baltimore.
(From portrait by Daniel Mytens.)



THE ENGLISH BEGINNINGS OF MARYLAND

BY

MRS. ARTHUR BARNEVELD BIBBINS.

Three centuries have passed since the two sailing ships, the Ark and the Dove, freighted with the destinies of Maryland, left Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, England, Nov. 22, 1633.

After a tedious voyage of four months, hugging the coast of Africa for safety, and then across to the friendly West Indies, they sailed proudly through the Capes, and up the broad waters of the Chesapeake which had so delighted Sir George Calvert five years before, and anchored safe from the Indians on St. Clement's (now Blackiston's) Island, in the Potomac. A few days later, March 27, 1634, with boom of cannon, and colors flying the company went ashore on the mainland. At what is now St. Mary's City, they purchased the village-site of the Yaocomicos and began the actual settlement of Maryland.

Does the story of Maryland begin with the coming ashore of these colonists? By no means.

Maryland's history is part of a much larger whole. It is not solely a native American growth. It grew not up out of the soil of Maryland alone, but was, first of all, the result of generations of English enterprise and civilization, projected into the crude, new conditions of the American wilderness.

Sir George Calvert was a leading Englishman first, and later the Founder of Maryland. He was part of the pulsating era of Queen Elizabeth and James I, a chief actor of the time

of Raleigh and Cecil, of Shakespeare and Bacon, a period which was the inception of England's greatness as a nation.

The beginnings of Maryland more than of any other colony were a direct reflection of English vicissitudes of Court, Church and State. This was because Sir George Calvert was Secretary of State to James I. at the strategic time when England was at the parting of the ways between feudalism and liberalism, between royal autocracy and democratic privilege.

Maryland's proprietary rights were a counterpart of the princely prerogatives of the Bishop of the palatinate of Durham, near neighbor to George Calvert's home in Yorkshire. Toby Matthews, the Bishop's son, was one of his school-mates, and whose home, the towering castle on the precipice above the River Weare, was the boy's first vision of pomp and power.

Maryland's constitutional privileges were a reflection of the Stuart idea of the legitimate functions of sovereign and subject, the former to initiate, the latter to consent to laws so proposed.

Sir George Calvert, friend and loyal supporter of monarchy, sought to preserve intact in his charter the rights of sovereignty.

His son, Cecil Calvert, who lived through the compelling lessons of the Declaration of Rights, the Civil War, and the execution of Charles I., conceded by grant or judicious compromise, a broad-minded liberty, civil and religious, which made Maryland unique among colonial people who sought freedom in America from political and ecclesiastical strife.

Maryland inherited the Stuart idea of government, but its administration in hands far wiser than the Stuarts, preserved for its proprietors their Province when the Stuart King Charles I. lost both his throne and his head. Whence came the forces that shaped the lives of its founders, and thus brought into existence their colony in the New World?

The age of Elizabeth and James I. had recently emerged out of feudalism. The invention of gunpowder had taught its leveling message.

Fortressed castles like "Old Wardour", where Cecil Calvert sought his bride, Lady Anne Arundell, were soon to find they

could no longer stand the onslaught of the new warfare. The knight of chivalry, of sword and buckler was gone. His place was taken by men of affairs, interested in adventure, in colonization, or in state-craft as advisers to the crown, as was Sir Robert Cecil, friend of George Calvert, who was to succeed him as Secretary of State.

The destruction of the old strongholds foretold the downfall of their owners as a privileged class. The Civil War hastened the end of the rule of the privileged few. It pulled down the barriers between sovereign and subject, between class and class, and opened an entrance to democratic right and privilege. Men insisted on redress of grievances before funds were granted for royal schemes.

While the old lines of cleavage were being wiped out, new and sharp barriers were being set up in religious practice and belief.

The Reformation under Henry VIII. who had thrown off the Papal yoke, left England in the throes of a mighty struggle between the adherents of the new faith and the growing opposition to Rome. Both felt it obligatory to root out heresy. Many refused to observe Protestant forms and usages—of these the "recusants" of Yorkshire were a conspicuous example, and George Calvert's maternal kinsfolk, the Croslands and Hawksworths, prominent families of Yorkshire, were among the faithful.

When Elizabeth succeeded her stern sister Queen Mary, she rejoiced her people by the espousal of Protestantism, and became the uncompromising foe of Mary's husband, Philip of Spain. He determined to reconquer England for the Pope, and place Mary, Queen of Scots, on the throne. Elizabeth lived in an atmosphere of threat and conspiracy which shadowed young and old alike.

TWO GREAT EVENTS IN YOUNG CALVERT'S LIFE.

As a pale-faced lad of six, George Calvert, son of Leonard Calvert and Alice Crosland daughter of John Crosland of Croslands, sat with bated breath in the quaint old manor house

at Kiplin, Yorkshire, while his mother told of the fatal day in 1586 when Mary, the rash but resolute, laid her auburn head upon the block at Fotheringay Castle, herself the victim of Babington's Conspiracy to have her supplant Elizabeth, a plot which for a time threatened though falsely to involve his own grandfather, John Crosland of Croslands.

Scarce was this grim tragedy submerged when in 1588 Mary's avenger Philip of Spain bore down on England with the 140 unwieldy "galleons" of the Spanish Armada, "fit for a pageant, but not for a fight", and united all England behind their Queen. Spain was nearly bankrupt when her fleet set on fire by the swift English boats drifted to destruction, and the rest were wrecked on the coast of Scotland. England succeeded her as the world's leader in religious and maritime affairs.

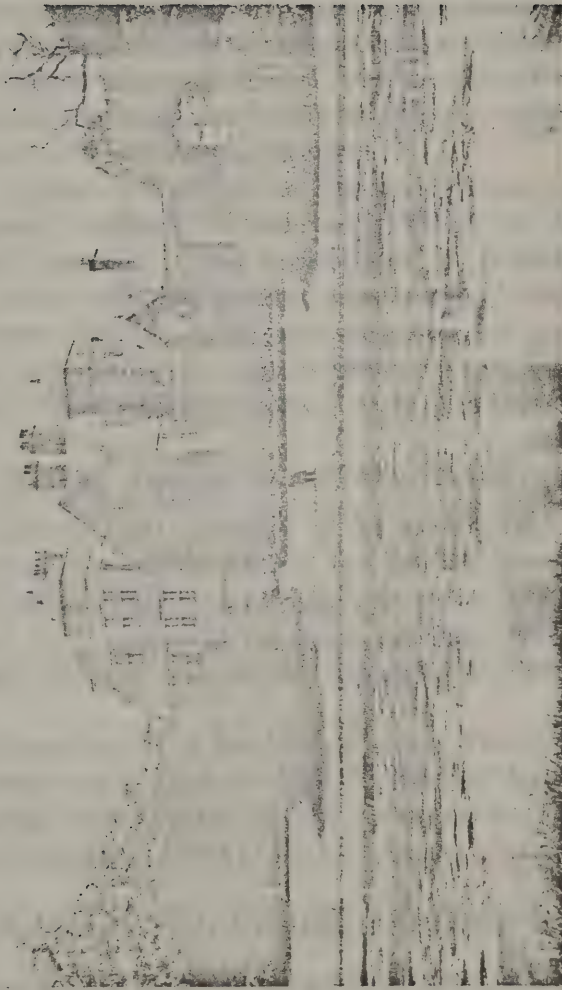
Now George Calvert the boy of eight thrilled anew as he heard of the Spanish hulks wrecked on the Yorkshire coast, and yearned to outstrip Sir Francis Drake in his service to England.

GEORGE CALVERT'S ANCESTRY.

The Calverts had come to Yorkshire from Flanders, of an "auncient familie and estate", which to-day numbers a thousand acres around Kiplin on the left bank of the Swale. They previously had a seat at Danby Wiske, and Lazenby Hall, Yorkshire. Leonard Calvert's lands already yielded such fine returns from the wool-raising industry which the thrifty Flemings had introduced into England that his son George was soon to be sent down to Trinity College, Oxford, where Sir Walter Raleigh's exploits in America were on every tongue.

To reach Kiplin to-day, one must leave the main road from York to Durham, and journey westward by rail to Scorton Station.

A short drive will bring us to Scorton itself, a quaint old-world village, clustered round the village green, the chief ornaments of which are the vine-clad vicarage, the "Shoulder of Mutton Inn", and the Library erected by the lord of the Manor.



KIPLIN HALL, BOLTON-ON-SWALE, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Manor house built by Inigo Jones for Sir George Calvert in 1622, when he was Secretary of State to King James I.

Two miles farther and we reach the Manor of Kiplin where George Calvert was born in 1580, no doubt in the old manor-house which preceded the present one.

Our discovery on investigation that the existing manor-house was the actual house built by Calvert in 1622, at the height of his official life was a great satisfaction to us, as all authorities we had read had simply stated that "he was born at Kiplin," easily confused with the hamlet of Kiplin, with no allusion to the family as landed proprietors, or to this stately house as his home when he planned the province of Maryland.¹

In the York Registry 1534-1556 we discovered numerous wills spelt variously, Calvard, Calverte and Calvert, all of "Oulcotes, parish Arneclif." The earliest was of William Calvert, Feb. 9, 1542, while that of most interest was of John Calvert of Oulcotes, May 9, 1566, who mentions his sons "Leonard, John and William", very probably George Calvert's grandfather, whose name was John.

CALVERT'S MOTHER ADHERES TO THE OLD FAITH.

While comparatively little is known of Leonard Calvert's ancestry or religious connections, much of new interest became available in this region regarding his mother's background, and loyalty to the old faith indicating the home influences which eventually brought her son back to the church of his early training.

The Croslands were people of importance among Yorkshire gentry. They bore a coat of arms of which the chief emblem—the cross, indicating their Crusade lineage—is conspicuous in the Maryland seal and flag, a blend of the Calvert and Crosland arms.

The mother of Alice or Alicia Crosland of Croslands near

¹ These rare photographs of the still existing connecting-links between early Maryland and England were secured by the author, Mrs. Bibbins, when in England, and their publication here has been made possible by the courtesy and co-operation of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission. Copyright applied for.

Almondbury was a daughter of ——— Hawksworth of Hawksworth, head of another prominent Yorkshire family, some of whom were of the proscribed faith.

These shaping influences which early surrounded young Calvert became apparent as soon as we stopped beyond Scorton at the ancient church of St. Mary's, Bolton-on-Swale, in the village of Kiplin. Although the Calverts were lords of the manor for more than a century, "there are no family records in the old register", because as the vicar Rev. Dacre Malinder explained "the family was of the Catholic faith".

It is interesting to note of this ancient church that Bulmer's History of North Yorkshire states it was in 1604 that George Calvert's mother who "was devotedly attached to the old faith, refused to comply with the law, and receive the sacrament at Easter in the church at Bolton."

In the list of "Recusants and Non-Communicants in Yorkshire in 1604," in Peacock's "Yorkshire Catholics", p. 69, (transcribed from the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford), is this entry—"Bolton parishe: ——— wife of Leonard Calvert of Kipling, non-communicant at Easter last".

As the fine for absence from communion in the parish church in those critical times was sometimes twenty pounds, the test of fidelity was a severe one. One does not wonder that with this evidence of his mother's liability to penalty and persecution, George Calvert became an advocate of tolerance and religious freedom, and was resolved to provide a refuge and haven for his friends in the new world.

As his parents with much foresight had sent him at the early age of 14 to Oxford University, he arrived at the flood-tide of colonial enterprise which was to center his reflecting mind later on in a solution of some of England's problems in scenes far aloof from European penalties and handicaps.

His rapid advancement is chronicled by Anthony Wood in the quaint lines in "Athenae Oxonienses", which record his noteworthy progress.

CALVERT'S RECORD AT OXFORD.

"George Calvert, son of Leonard Calvert by Alice his wife, Daugh. of John Crosland of Crosland, was born 1580 at Kiplin in the Chappelry of Bolton in Yorksh. (at which place he bestowed much Money in building in the latter end of the Reign of K. James I.)

He became a Commoner at Trinity College in Lent Term, 1593-4, and in the year of his age 15, took one degree in Arts in 1597, and then travelled beyond the Sea. On his return he was made Secretary to Sir Rob. Cecill one of the prime Secretaries of State, being then esteemed a forward and knowing person in matters relating to the State. When Sir Robert was advanced to higher offices, he retained him for several years for his prudence and faithfulness in many weighty Matters."

And then he adds in admiration at his rapid promotion.

"In 1606 he was actually created Mayster of Arts when James I. was entertained by the University."

On this extraordinary occasion of much magnificence, James entered Oxford on horseback surrounded by an imposing cavalcade of nobles and courtiers and was received like Elizabeth with costly banquets and pompous disputations which delighted his pedantic self-complacency.

The Duke of Lennox, the Earl of Oxford and Northumberland and Sir Robert Cecil also received the Master's degree as well as Calvert, then an untitled commoner. He was at this time twenty-five years of age and recently married (Nov. 22, 1604, to Anne Mynne, dau. of George Mynne, of an ancient family of Bexley, Kent, his son Cecil who was named for his patron being born about March 1, 1606).

Anthony Wood continues his chronicle:

"Afterwards, By the endeavors of Sir Robert Cecill, he was made one of the Clerks of the Council and in 1617 received the honour of Knighthood from his Majesty at Hampton Court. In 1618² he was made Secretary of State to his Majesty, who as before had used his help in many matters of moment, so did he oftener afterwards to his great benefit and advantage. In 1620 the King gave him a yearly pension of a thousand

² At Cecil's death.

pounds from the Customs, and on the 16th of Feb. 1624 he was by the name of Sir George Calvert of Danby Wiske, Yorkshire, Knight, created Baron of Baltimore, of the County of Longford in Ireland, being then a Roman Catholic, or at least very much addicted to their religion.

As for his adventuring into America as absolute Lord of Avalon in the New-found-land, and taking possession of a peninsula between the Ocean on the East, and the Bay of Chesapeake on the West, afterwards called by him Maryland, let the histories of Travelers tell you."

CALVERT'S EARLY INTEREST IN COLONIZATION.

No doubt Calvert's first interest in colonization was deeply stirred at Oxford. Sir Walter Raleigh one of the most brilliant men in the world's annals had left Oriel College to confer upon his discovery in the New World the name "Virginia" in honor of his royal patroness, the virgin Queen Elizabeth. The disappearance of his first colonists in the woods of America had thrilled England into repeated efforts to trace their end. Raleigh's friend, Richard Hakluyt of Oxford, the great historian of English discovery, had stirred tremendous interest by his great folios "Hakluyt's Voyages".

It was Calvert's Oxford training with his intimate knowledge of the successes and failures of the first colonial attempts, which enabled him and his son to make of Maryland the "first American Colony which was a success from the beginning". He became a member of the Virginia Company in 1609, and later one of the councillors for New England.

No surer road to fortune could befall him than to enter Cecil's service at the height of his power as James's trusted administrator of the nation's destinies. England's policy was now in safe hands. Cecil knew how to avoid entangling alliances with foreign powers, and to steer at home the resolute forces checked by Elizabeth's Tudor diplomacy, but now ready to vent themselves upon the slobbering son of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Her thrift had barely made ends meet in this era when the influx of Spanish gold from the New World had materially

raised prices. When James made pedantic efforts to enforce what he called his "divine right" to privileges the Commons deemed their own, a clash of interests was bound to ensue.

James who wore his doublet quilted from fear, and averted his head from the sword when he dubbed a knight, amused his new subjects.

His pretended learning led Henry IV. of France to term him "the wisest fool in Christendom". He could not apply his theories to existing facts.

James had a pet theory as to the "Divine Right of Kings", the monarch's freedom from control by law, or by anything but his own royal will.

He founded his blunder on the old Tudor idea of "absolute monarchy", or freedom from Papal interference. But James declared the King was above law by his absolute power. "If it is blasphemy to dispute what God can do, it is high contempt for a subject to dispute what a King can do," was his dictum.

The Stuart kings were in a measure victims of circumstance. They inherited mistaken notions of Tudor tyranny and autocracy which in their time and grasp were impossible to enforce.

England as a nation had awakened. The Reformation, the Renaissance had developed a new Englishman, patriot to the core, but aroused to a keen sense of his own powers and rights as an individual. The old order had passed. England knew now the vast difference between royal prerogative and democratic right.

James would not learn the lesson of the times. He asked for money. The Commons presented "grievances", and insisted on new privileges.

Parliament offered "the Great Contract" a revenue of £200,000 yearly to the King, if he would surrender certain oppressive feudal rights, but they would denounce the royal "impositions." The King said the revenue was too little and dissolved them a second time in disgust.

George Calvert was a member of this Parliament. For seven long years James raised money by forced loans, or the shame-

less sale of peerages. Unfortunately, the great Secretary, Cecil, had died, and Calvert had succeeded him without his astute experience.

THE SPANISH MATCH LEADS TO CALVERT'S UNDOING.

James now proceeded to undo all that the struggle of Elizabeth and the wreck of the Armada had done for England. He turned to his fixed dream for years—the marrying of Prince Charles to the Spanish Infanta, whose vast dowry of two million crowns revealed the extent of Spanish spoils from the New World. “If I cannot get money from Parliament, I will get it from the King of Spain” he gloated, in order to scourge the people by turning their weapon upon themselves, but he found it later a two-edged sword.

He became his own Prime Minister, gave control to such wily adventurers as the Duke of Buckingham, whose nod made the highest noble quail.

Spain dangled the bait—the marriage, before the reckless eyes of the King. His allies implored against it. Parliament protested. “Its duty was to give money, not advice to the royal family”, they were told. Others backed a plan they hoped might entangle him in a war with Spain.

Raleigh was released from the Tower (kept there on a false charge), and sent to Guiana to discover a gold mine. Faithless James let him depart, but warned Spain, who drove him back to his ship as he landed. He tried to seize the Spanish treasure ships but failed. He returned, broken-hearted. His death on the scaffold appeased Spain, but deprived England of the “greatest Englishman of them all who first saw her triumph at sea and in America”.

Raleigh's maps, and papers in the Tower were delivered to Sir George Calvert, which keenly increased his aroused interest in the New World.

James despite popular displeasure at Raleigh's death, pursued his scheme. The Commons impeached Sir Francis Bacon, Lord

Verulam, Lord High Chancellor, and friend of Calvert,³ for bribery, and then demanded war with Spain, and a Protestant marriage for Prince Charles. James in a frenzy at their daring cried "Bring stools for the Ambassadors", and threatened them with the Tower.

THE KING'S REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT.

The King then sent a letter to the Commons by Sir George Calvert, his official spokesman. Its burning words must have seared like a hot iron.

This ominous letter which we found after much search in the archives of the British Museum reveals the perilous part Calvert was forced to enact, as the agent of the King at this critical time.

"His Maties lre to Sir George Calvert, the same by him to the Commons House of Parliament, as making cleare his Maties meaning touching some poynts in his aforesaid answer concerning the liberties & privileges of that house, and the titles and rights that House hath to them.

Right Trustie & well beloved Counsellor, We greet you well.

We are sorry to learn that notwithstanding our reiterated messages to our House of Commons for going on in their businesses in regard of the shortnesse of tyme betwixt this & Christmas, & of their earnest desyre that we should now conclude a session by making of good and profitable Lawes, yet they continue to loose tyme. . . . Whereas we told them in our said answer that we could not allow of the Style calling it their auncient & undoubted right & inheritance, but that they shld say their privileges were derived from the grace and permission of our ancestors and Us. For the most of them grew from precedents, which shows rather a toleration than Inheritance.

The playne truth is that We cannot with patience endure our subjects to use such antimonarchiall words to us concerning their liberties except they had subjoyned that they were granted unto them by the grace and favor of our predecessors. . . .

Let them go on cheerfully . . . rejecting wrangling upon words

³One of the best portraits of Calvert extant, by Mytens, long remained the possession of Bacon's descendant, Lord Verulam.

& sillables, otherwyse (which God forbid) the world shall see . . . and know the many curious shifts to frustrate us of a good purpose . . . whereof when the country shall come to be truly enformed they will give the authors thereof little thanks.

Royston, 16 Dec. 1621

To our right Trusty & well beloved Counsellor Sr. G. Calvert, Knt, one of our principal Secretaries."

Calvert found it a thankless task indeed, to stem the rising tide of indignation at the King's resistance. He could not forsee the constitutional monarchy of the future, controlled by a Parliament representing the will of the people. The assaults on royal prerogative must have betokened to him a carnival of misrule and revolution such as France endured a century later. Calvert's chief antagonist in the Commons and the Virginia Company was Sir Edwin Sandys whose advanced ideas were a perpetual terror to the King. Calvert was ordered to keep him in restraint, and to explain as best he could the absence of this great parliamentary leader.

James hated Sir Edwin so bitterly that he sent the Virginia Company about to elect a governor, the well known message "Choose the devil, if you will, but not Sir Edwin Sandys"! Sandys was chosen for deputy governor, and soon after imprisoned. Parliament deemed this "a crying grievance". Its temper was heard in the answer it returned to Calvert's letter.

It resolved "That the liberties, franchises, and jurisdiction of Parliament are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England, and that the defence of the Realm & redress of grievances are proper subjects of debate in Parliament . . . and that every member of the House ought to have freedom of speech to treat the same. . . .

The king met this protest with a "characteristic outrage." He sent for the Journals of the House, and tore out the obnoxious pages with his own hands, crying passionately "I will govern according to the common weal, but not according to the common will",—and thereupon, he dissolved Parliament, once more. But the victory of the Commons was complete.

PARLIAMENT SUPREME—THE KING DEFEATED.

Every power it claimed it had secured, free speech, the right of taxation, of impeachment, against monopolies, all came into its keeping. Parliament and not the King had become the sovereign power. James, blind to the inevitable, still clung to his Spanish dream. "Baby Charles" as James called him became precipitate. At Buckingham's instigation the impetuous pair set off for Madrid in disguise, thinking their presence would secure the promised bride. They threw the Spanish Court, and the Infanta alike into consternation. On the way they stopped in Paris where Charles saw the young Princess Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV, his future Queen, after whom Maryland was later named by Charles "Terra Mariæ", Land of Mary. As she was but a child of 13 then, he paid little attention to her.

Secretary Calvert writes the King March 31, 1623 that he "has just received a packet from Spain, detailing the reception of the Prince", and asks "if bonfires shall now be ordered". James replies he is to "thank the King of Spain for the honourable entertainment given the Prince. Bonfires are to be made in London".

Spain played fast and loose with the Prince. It demanded a Catholic education for the Prince's children, and that the English laws against Catholics be relaxed. Even then they withheld the bride, they did not trust Charles's promises.

CALVERT RESIGNS, RETURNS TO KIPLIN.

The Prince enraged at his failure hastened back to England eager to vent his wrath upon Spain. A great burst of national joy greeted him. Charles forced James to summons Parliament, and urged supplies for a rupture with Spain. The laws against Catholics were renewed with vigor.

During James's intrigues with Spain, many courtiers had declared their adherence to the old faith, among them Secretary Calvert, whose mother was a Catholic.

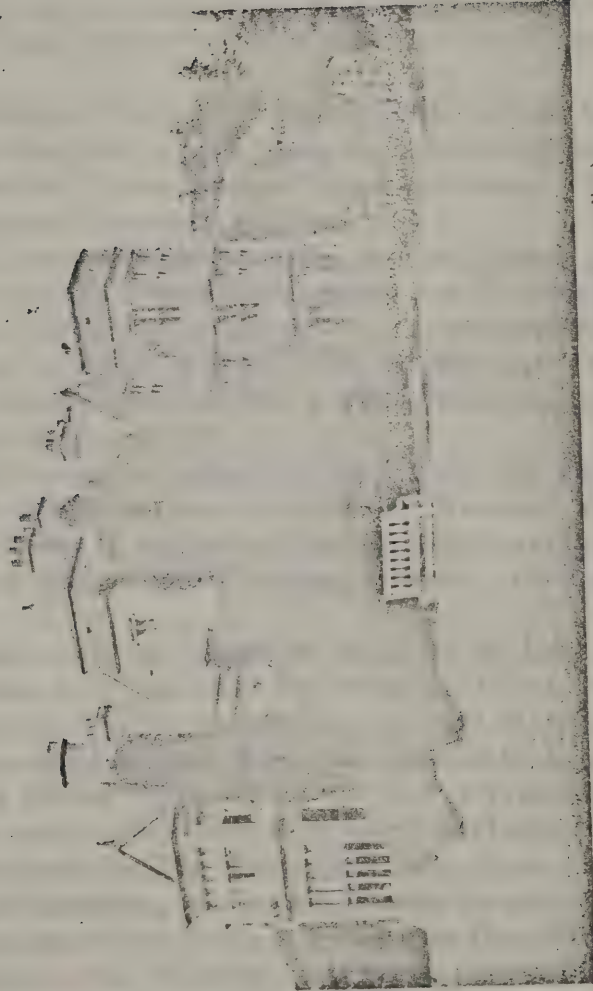
He had staked his hopes for England upon the King's plans, but he now scrupled to break a treaty oath and plunge his country into war to gratify the wounded vanity of Charles and the Duke. To humiliate him the Duke had business diverted from his office. Sick at heart at a King's service where faithfulness was rewarded by the unworthy caprice of a degraded favorite, he disposed of his office to Sir Albert Morton for £6000 and resigned Feb. 1625. Though the King professed a particular affection for him because of his great abilities and integrity and created him Lord Baltimore of Baltimore in Ireland, he wished to retire to the stately home designed by Inigo Jones he had recently built in Yorkshire, and prepare for his new world adventure.

With Sir Toby Matthews, his boyhood friend, now a Catholic though son of the Bishop of Durham, he left London, faithful and unscathed in a period which had tried men's souls. It had victimized Raleigh, impeached Bacon, and was soon to execute Strafford, Calvert had followed his convictions at the cost of place and power. It is the high standard of a loyal courtier by which he should be judged.

Now for respite he refreshed his soul in the beautiful environs of Kiplin, his grief stirred anew by the recent loss of Lady Anne who had planned with him this stately home for their posterity, and then been called away from their hopeful brood of ten children by the birth of the youngest son, John. Their names and the family record of five sons and five daughters are given in imposing style in the "emblazoned pedigree" beside the choice marble altar-figure which represents their mother on her tomb in the church at Hertingfordbury, Herts. It was soon after the death of his wife, who was of the English church, that he returned to the faith of his mother.

KIPLIN, A CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESS.

Kiplin, as it was erected in 1622 was a very notable contribution to the changing domestic architecture of the period. Designed by the Surveyor of Public Works to James I for his chief Secretary of State, Sir George Calvert, the architect (the



KIPLIN HALL, GARDEN FRONT (Erected 1622, and still standing).
The Charter of Maryland was probably written here by Sir George Culvert in 1632.
Library wing added by Admiral Walter Cecil Carpenter.

reviver of classical architecture), Sir Inigo Jones has emphasized its transition from the era of the mediaeval fortress to more modern needs by changing its grim towers once used for lookout posts and battlements into great four-square chimneys which at once suggest the new comfort and luxury of the Stuart period. This was later enhanced by the addition of a library wing by a recent owner, the late Admiral Walter Cecil Carpenter.

The time-mellowed seventeenth century bricks bespeak the recent change from stone to brick, while the mullioned windows tell of the new use of glass instead of wicker and lattice. The walls were hung with tapestries and arras work.

Outside the ancient yellow yew-hedge, the lime, linden, oak and thorne trees, the stone-pillared gateway and the antique wall testify no less to its great age, as well as to its remarkable preservation as birthplace of three-century old Maryland. No other State probably possesses such a unique connecting-link with its own historic past.

On the walls to-day are portraits of the Talbots⁴ who intermarried with the Calverts, one of the Earl of Tyrconnell, and one of King Charles II, who it is said was grand-father to Lady Charlotte Lee, wife of Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore.

Kiplin remained in the immediate family of the Calverts until 1713 when it was purchased by Christopher Crowe, who later married Lady Charlotte, widow of the 4th Lord Baltimore. His great-great-grand-daughter, Sarah, who inherited the estate, married John Delaval Carpenter, the 4th Earl of Tyrconnell, and upon his death without heirs, the property was bequeathed to the Earl's cousin, the Hon. Walter Cecil Talbot, Second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who in 1868, assumed the name and arms of Carpenter and was known as Admiral, the Hon. Walter Cecil Carpenter so that the estate for two centuries owned by the Calverts has since been owned by those intimately connected with the same background.

⁴ Grace, a daughter of Sir George, married Sir Robert Talbot.

It was after several years stay amid the choice environment of Kiplin, during which he married again that Calvert turned his mind to visit his colony at Avalon in Newfoundland in 1627, as he wrote the Earl of Wentworth: "I must either go and settle it in order, or . . . lose all the charges for these six years by-past".

He built an imposing mansion, equipped it finely, at an outlay of £30,000 then found the rigors of the climate "had made his house a hospital, of 100 persons 50 sick at a time and nine or ten of them dyed", so he writes King Charles pathetically, Aug. 19, 1629:

"Not knowing better how to employ the poore remainder of my days," he adds "I will remove with forty persons to Virginia, if your Majesty will grant me a precinct of land with such privileges as the king, your father, my gracious master, was pleased to grant me here I shall endeavor to deserve it, and pray for your Majesty's long and happy reign".

What were these privileges, and whence had they come, which Lord Baltimore wished to transfer from his charter of Avalon to Maryland?

They were the princely powers of the Palatinate of Durham, which adjoined Calvert's Yorkshire home upon the north, and were intimately known by him for their value and extent.

DURHAM'S PRINCELY POWERS CONFERRED ON CALVERT.

William the Conqueror built Durham Castle in 1072,

Half Church of God,

Half fortress 'gainst the Scot,

to guard the Cathedral and monastery, and gave the Bishop of Durham powers almost equal to those of the King, to protect England from the ravages of the warlike Scots on its northern border.

These special powers were both civil and military. Because of the Bishop's remoteness from the courts at London, he could erect courts, punish criminals, and furnish speedy justice, and



DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

'Half Church of God,
Half fortress 'gainst the Scot.'

The remarkable powers of the Bishop of Durham were incorporated by
Calvert into his Charter for Maryland.

in case of invasion, he could summon forces, make war and repel attack. Lord Baltimore desired just such powers for his wilderness kingdom of Maryland, and moreover, he added in his Maryland charter "as great as had been enjoyed by any Bishop of Durham", and so obtained for himself powers "greater than any ever conferred on a subject by any sovereign of England".

He was given permission but not compelled to have churches consecrated according to the laws of England.

He had power to *enact* laws with the *assent* of the freemen of the province. Thus the *enacting* power was not with the Assembly but with the Proprietary—a relic of Stuart autocracy, but the people soon claimed the right to propose or originate legislation, and after a threatened deadlock, his successor, Cecil, wisely surrendered his charter right to initiate laws.

Calvert's court experience had taught him to protect his colonists from royal exactions such as Virginia had suffered. The power of the Crown to impose any customs or taxation was distinctly renounced. The colonists were to have all the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and Lord Baltimore the most favorable construction possible as to the interpretation of his charter. King Charles may have deemed special favor was due Calvert for the disappointment and retribution he had caused him over the Spanish match.

At all events all these charter rights were bestowed on this determined colony-planter on condition that he render the King at Windsor Castle the insignificant tribute of two Indian arrows annually, in token of fealty, and one-fifth of the native gold and silver found in Maryland, which never materialized. He, moreover, held Maryland by free and common socage instead of by knights' service as with Avalon.

Sir George Calvert "probably drafted with his own hand—the hand of an experienced and accomplished man of the court", the charter of Maryland, as he had previously done that of Avalon.

"The ambiguous passages in the Maryland charter which

have been accounted evidence of design to make way for toleration or even possible dominance of Catholicism had appeared already in the charter of Avalon. Was it intended to supply a refuge for Englishmen of Catholic faith? The question is not easily answered." The great cost of the enterprise, £30,000, suggests that others must have been associated with him.

If the Maryland Charter has appeared to some "a masterpiece of dexterous ambiguity", it must be conceded Calvert had to secure what he could in the only way the laws of England then permitted.

The times were exigent. If the colony were intended to be a refuge for such recusants as his mother, other kinsfolk, and leading Catholics, toleration and protection were the best he could obtain for his co-religionists, and this only by granting the same to Protestants.

In the meantime an even greater crisis to English civil liberties had arisen.

When Charles I. succeeded his father, the struggle between the King and Parliament waxed more intense than ever. Charles' obstinate defiance of Parliament from 1625 to 1629 threatened the suspension of all Parliamentary institutions in England. The bitter religious bigotry of Archbishop Laud persecuted Puritan and Roman Catholic alike, and the only refuge of tormented Englishmen seemed in flight.

While the Puritans sought refuge in New England, the even more cruel laws against Catholics caused them to make renewed effort for a sanctuary of safety.

In 1628 the epoch-making Petition of Right was passed affirming the claims of the Great Charter, and the determination of all Englishmen, Protestant and Catholic alike, to stand for the preservation of English liberties.

Since the rigors of the climate of Newfoundland had obliged Calvert in the fall of 1629 to sail with his colony to Virginia where his foes, the friends of Sir Edwin Sandys, forced upon him the oath of supremacy (to acknowledge the king as the rightful head of the Church in England), he protested this

indignity, and explored with eager eye the goodly shores and teeming waters of the Chesapeake.

Leaving his wife, Lady Joan, and children at Jamestown, he went back to England, ill, discouraged, and "much decayed in strength", but still consumed with the purpose of establishing a colony which should prove a heritage for his family and a refuge for persecuted Englishmen, especially Catholics. Now began a concerted effort to provide with the aid of prominent English Catholics a place of security.

On Feb. 10, 1630, Sir George Calvert with Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell, applied to the Attorney General for land south of the James. Because of his opposition to the King's exactions, Arundell was committed to the Tower, and died in November, 1630.

Calvert was now assisted by Father Richard Blount, Provincial of the English Province, Society of Jesus, who sent Fathers White and Altham with Calvert to further the settlement secured north of the Potomac.

Calvert obtained the grant of Maryland in his name alone by a charter very similar to Avalon, but died exhausted by his labors and was buried April 15, 1632, in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet St., London, in grounds adjoining the Royal Courts of Justice, a spot which should be marked and visited by Marylanders. The Charter passed the Great Seal, June 20, 1632, and was entrusted with all its hopes and possibilities to his son, Cecil.

In order to meet any opposition to the transporting of Catholics to Maryland, a paper was prepared by Blount in 1632 for the guidance of Lord Baltimore entitled "Objections answered touching Maryland". This shows that many recusants were expected to go hither.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED TOUCHING MARYLAND.

According to Blount's judgment, it might be objected—

I. That the Laws against Roman Catholics were made to secure their conformity to the Protestant Religion,—but license

to go to Maryland, where they may have free liberty of their religion would take away all hopes of their conformity to the Church of England. To this it should be answered "Reasons of State caused most of these laws, against plotting mischief to King or State, and to secure their allegiance by oath and penalty puts them out of the way of conformity to the Church of England."

II. Such a license will seem a kind of toleration of Popery. To be answered "This Parliament has given passes to Catholics to go to France. Why not to Maryland?"

III. The King's revenues will be impaired by losing benefit of Recusants estates. To be answered "That Law was not made for the King's profit, but to free the Kingdom of Recusants, so going to Maryland would relieve the Kingdom of them."

IV. Going to Maryland would draw away people and wealth from England. Answer—"The number of Recusants in England is not so great that the departure of them all from hence would little prejudice the Kingdom in decrease of people or wealth."

(Stoneyhurst MSS. Anglia, Vol. IV).

Md. Hist. Society Fund Pub. No. 18.

This important document of Father Blount's of 1632 shows that the Charter of Maryland was from the start believed to assure liberty of conscience to Roman Catholics, and that, of course, toleration for Catholics carried with it, of necessity, toleration for all Christians. This was to be one of the "fundamental instructions".

Hence Cecil Calvert organized his first expedition so that it was composed of neither faith exclusively. To have done otherwise would have wrecked it. When the ships were halted at Gravesend after sailing from London, Oct. 18, 1633, Edward Watkins, Searcher, administered the oath of supremacy to 128, who were certainly largely Protestants, so that about 128 out of 220 were Protestants. They took on the rest with Fathers White and Altham at the Isle of Wight, whence they sailed from Cowes, Nov. 22, 1633. No Protestant minister went along nor was there any provision for that service. However,



CECIL CALVERT, 1606-1675.
Second Lord Baltimore, and Founder of Maryland.
(From portrait by Gerard Zoest, at Windlestone Hall, Yorkshire, Eng.)

Baltimore gave the most rigorous orders that acts of Catholic religion on shipboard be performed with as much privacy as possible "whereby any just complaint may not hereafter be made by them (the Protestants) in Virginia, or in England". "The founders of Maryland were men of affairs shaping plan to opportunity, and the situation was inexorable."

MARYLAND TOLERATION—A PRACTICAL POLICY, NOT AN ADVANCED THEORY.

"There is no pretence of toleration as a theory of Government here", a discerning authority says. "That would have been far in advance of Raleigh, or Bacon, or even contemporary Puritan leaders." (Eggleston, *Beginners of a Nation*.)

Under the charter only freemen enjoyed political rights. The Catholics had the majority of freemen, hence the first colony was numerically Protestant, but politically, religiously and socially Roman Catholic.

It is curious to note that among the names in "Babington's Conspiracy" that Tyrrell the Jesuit had earlier implicated with John Crosland of Crosland, and then exonerated, as those "I most falsely and unjustly accused" were those of the "Earl and Countess of Arundel, Lord Win—, (Wintour?), Sir Thomas Gerard", and others.⁵

Now we note the interesting co-incidence, that in Cecil Calvert's "List of the 'Gentlemen Adventurers to Maryland, who have gone thither in person' on the first voyage, 1633, were the names of Edward and Frederick Wintour, sons of Lady Anne Wintour, and Richard Gerard, son to Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight & Baronet."⁶

In the midst of false accusations, and the imminent peril to Englishmen and their sacred institutions, "the need for tolera-

⁵ *Troubles of Our Catholic Forefathers*. Boston Public Library.

⁶ *A Relation of Maryland 1635*. Bodleian Library, Oxford, England.

tion was based on the exigency of the situation and sound policy”.

Toleration was, therefore, of necessity Lord Baltimore's policy from the very beginning—before it was ever embodied in law. Without it as a fact, and as a policy, they would never have gotten as far as making a “Toleration Act” in 1649.

That King Charles, grandson of Mary Stuart, was well disposed to this colony, which he himself had named in honor of his Catholic Queen, and as affording sanctuary to Catholics is evident in the highly favorable clauses Sir George Calvert was allowed to frame in his charter.

In the hands of as astute an administrator as Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore, the charter served its purpose to compose conflicting elements in a spirit of liberality, which proved him well in advance of the men of his age. As this historic list of the

“First Gentlemen Adventurers to Maryland,”

is given by Cecil Calvert in the rare little second book ever printed concerning Maryland, The “Relation” of 1635, but three copies of which exist, no doubt they should appear here, as among the founders of a great new world commonwealth. He gives them as—

The names of the Gentlemen adventurers that are gone in person to this Plantation,

Leonard Calvert, the Governor, and George Calvert, his Lordships brothers.

Jerome Hawlie, Esq. and Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. Commissioners.

Richard Gerard, son to Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight and Baronet.

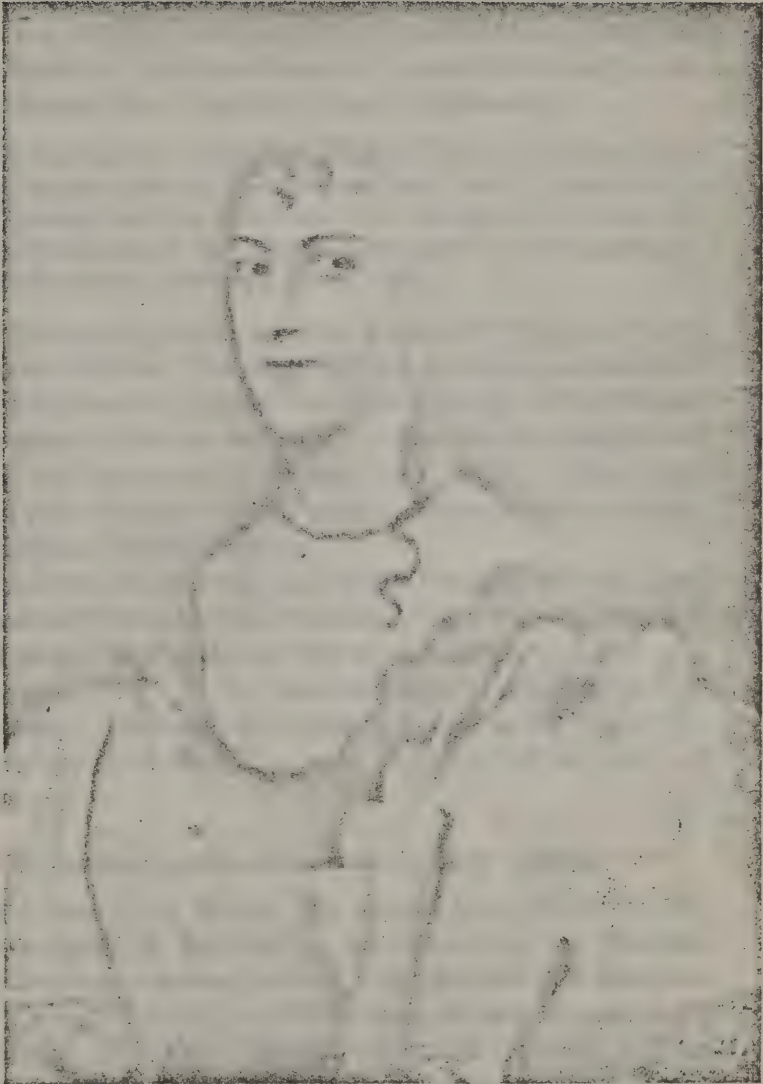
Edward Wintour and Frederick Wintour, sonnes of the Lady Anne Wintour.

Henry Wiseman, son unto Sir Thomas Wiseman, Knight.

John Saunders, Edward Cranfield, Henry Greene, Nicholas Ferfax,

John Baxter, Thomas Derrell, Captain John Hall,

John Medcalfe and William Saire.



LADY ANNE ARUNDELL. 1611-1639.
Wife of Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.
(From the portrait by Vandyck at Wardour Castle, Wilts, Eng.)

CALVERT, FATHER OF PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA.

So admirably adapted to untrammelled growth were the provisions of the Durham palatinate for a frontier colony, that Calvert's Charter of Maryland became the model for every other colony (except New England) founded afterwards.

"This was the case with New York and the two Jerseys after the English conquest of New Netherlands, with Pennsylvania and Delaware, the two Carolinas and Georgia. One and all were variations upon the theme first adopted in Maryland," says the discerning historian, John Fiske.

Lord Baltimore was, in fact, the Father of Proprietary government in America. But these proprietary rights, at first such a powerful protection against the encroachments of the Crown, became after a time in the minds of the sturdy colonists too powerful an infringement of their own rights. They were attacked and overturned by the people jealous of their own supposed rights as English subjects.

The story of the working out of the Durham Charter upon Maryland soil, steered by its Proprietor, Cecil Calvert, from his English home, kept there for life to defend his property and colonial prerogatives, is the absorbing story of Maryland's first half century. This story is centred no longer in the North, but at Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, near Salisbury in the south of England.

WARDOUR CASTLE—MARYLAND'S NEW CENTRE.

At the time Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, received the grant of Maryland he had been living at Wardour Castle three years, having married Lady Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Arundell, in 1629, when she was 18 and he 23 years of age. Their son, Charles, the quaint little lad holding the Map of Maryland in Gerard Zoest's great portrait of his father⁷ (which long hung at Windlestone Hall and was recently

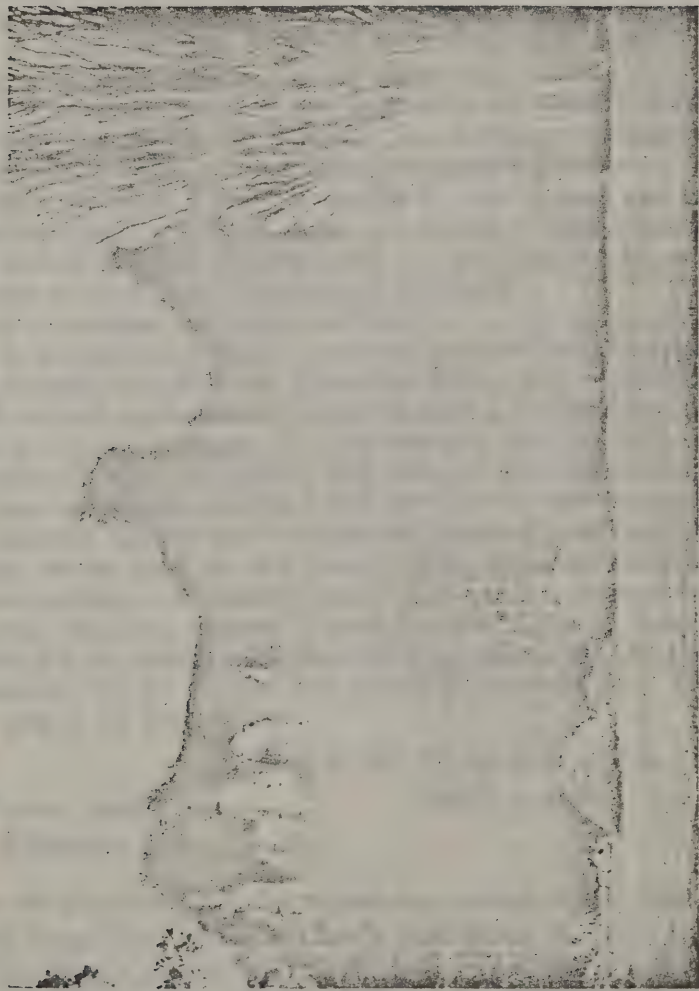
⁷ A fine copy of this virile, life-like portrait showing Lord Baltimore as

sold to Lord Duveen of London for \$21,000 by Sir Timothy Eden), was born at Wardour in 1630.

How intensely concerned for the new colony must have been Lady Baltimore with her small boy of three (the future Governor of Maryland in 1661), how anxious her old father of 72, Sir Thomas, the Valiant, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, famous for his capture of the Turkish battleflag at the siege of Gran, how interested the whole brave household which had beheld many martial companies set off from its stronghold since its erection in 1372. Theirs was a conquering line.

Roger de Arundell, the Norman, had come to England with William the Conqueror, the French word "*l'hirondelle*", swallow, indicating the basis of his name and family crest. The castle was purchased in 1547 by Lady Anne's grandfather. Her father, Sir Thomas, had been especially recommended for bravery to Emperor Rudolph II of Germany by Queen Elizabeth in a letter still shown with great pride in the muniment room at Wardour. One of the last letters written by him to King Charles before his death in 1639, which the writer found in the English official archives, shows how heavily burdened Sir Thomas was not only by the King's exactions for the Civil War in which Charles had embroiled himself fatally with Parliament, but also for Lord Baltimore's costly enterprise in Maryland. As it evidences Lord Arundell's warm devotion to his favorite son-in-law, and is a graphic picture of the feudal interdependence of sovereign and subject at the outbreak of the Civil War, and has never been published before, it seems fitting to give it in part here. Lord Arundell writes:

the serious-minded promoter of colonization (who had experienced the sudden recall of his first expedition at Gravesend, Oct. 18, 1633, and a costly month's delay till its departure from Cowes, Nov. 22) was made by the late Miss Florence Mackubin for Dr. Hugh Hampton Young of Baltimore, who has added it to the generous series of remarkable original portraits of the Proprietaries of Maryland, which he purchased from Sir Timothy Eden of Windlestone Hall, a direct descendant of the Calverts, and which arrived in Baltimore in time for the inauguration of the Maryland Tercentenary celebration at the War Memorial, Nov. 22, 1933.



RUINS OF "OLD WARDOUR" CASTLE (NEAR SALISBURY), WILTSHIRE, ENG.

Erected 1372, destroyed by Parliamentary forces, 1643.

Virginia creeper, and an ancient "iron-beam tree" sent to Lord Baltimore from Maryland, three centuries ago, adorn the ruins of the castle, where the last conferences were held before the *Ark* and *Dove* sailed for Maryland, November 22, 1633.

By permission of Lord Arundell.

To the Right Honble Francis Windebank, Kt.
 Principall Secretarie of State to His Matie.
 from Thos. Lord Arundell of Wardor.

Right Honorable

Finding by His Matie's letter, his will to bee that the Barons, Earles, etc. should attend his Matie's Person and Royall Standard at Yorke, in such Equipage of Armour and horse as is fitting unto their calling . . . my infirmities meeting with a Bodie of fourscore years of age have made me utterlie unable to attend his Matie in Person. My fourscore horsemen's Armour I did resign unto his Matie about two years since. . . . My debts which if I doe not satisfie I shall be sued and my Land expended) are above three and twenty thousand pounds (the interest whereof consumes me) . . . My plate is part sold, and part at pawn, with little hope to redeem it. . . .

And to encrease my misery still more . . . my sonne Baltimore is brought so lowe with his setting forward the Plantation of Maryland, and with the clamorous Suites and oppositions, which he hath mett withall in that businesse, as that I doe not see how he would subsist, if I did not give him his dyet, for himselfe, his wife, his children and servants. Not withstanding all these wants and miseries I will give toward the Armies of his Majestie against the mutinies of Scotland, five hundred pounds, to be payd in two years, which with the fourscore horsemens armor two yeares since, will show I am more careful to spend the little meanes I have for his Majestie, than to provide for my children and their children, whose wants cannot be supplied but by my care and guarding course of life. God have you in his keeping.

Yours to doe you faithful service.

Warder Castle, 17th.

Tho: Arundell.

Februarie, 1638.

As one gazes to-day at the valiant countenance of Sir Thomas which hangs close beside the lovely portraiture of Lady Anne by Van Dyck's skilful hand, looking out upon the grim ruins of "old Wardour", which fell before the fierce siege of the Parliamentary forces in 1643, we were glad to learn that both of them died in 1639, and so escaped the destruction of the splendid old stronghold, which martial Lady Blanche Arundell, with 20

retainers defended for two weeks, while young Lord Arundell and Lord Baltimore were with the King at Oxford.

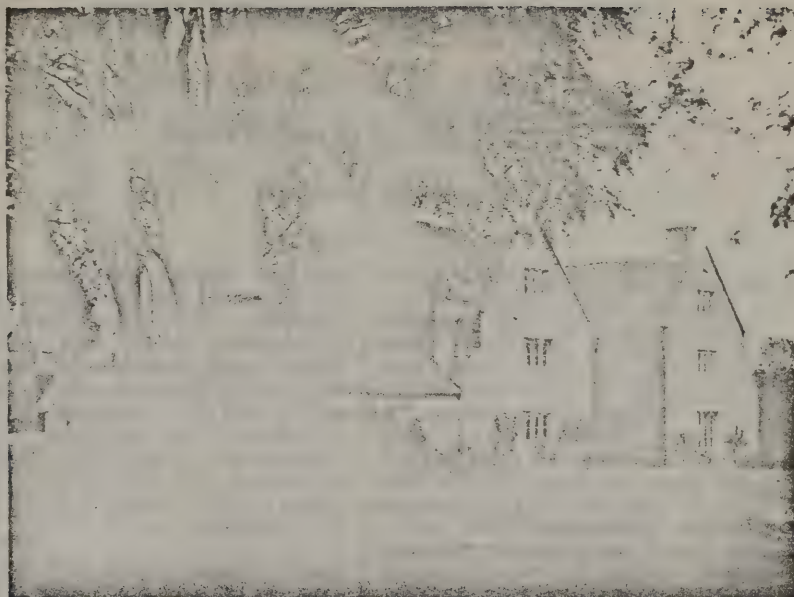
A few of the treasures Lady Blanche saved from the wreck included the famous family portraits by noted English artists, many Italian masterpieces, and the red and gold royal Stuart bed, where King Charles I slept when at Wardour, and the rare old Saxon Wassail Cup, the most treasured relic of them all.

As Lord Arundell, the owner of the estate, drove us over from the present castle, erected about 1778, to the ruins of the old stronghold we passed close beside the Tudor dowry-house "Hooke House", given to Lady Anne by her father on her marriage to Lord Baltimore and which so generously sheltered these brave adventurers of their all across the sea in Maryland.

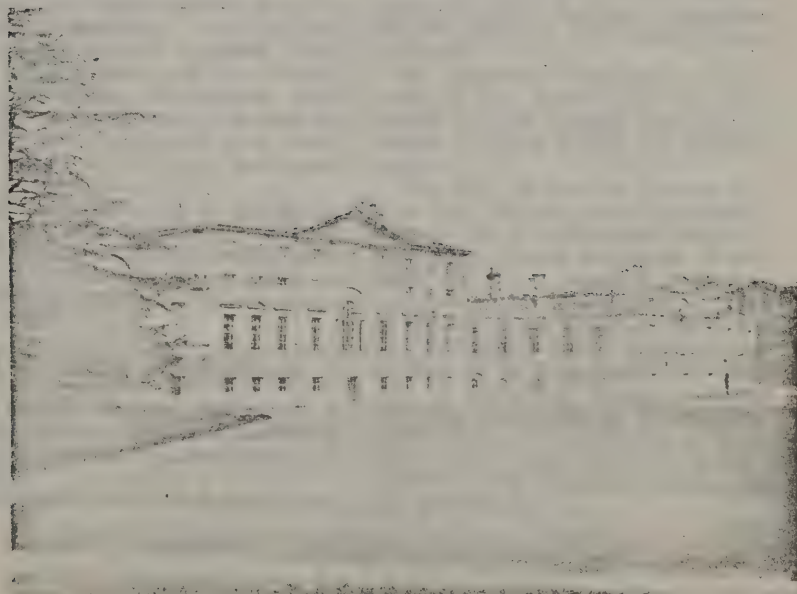
As we looked at "Old Wardour," he asked, "Do you notice anything familiar about these old ruins that reminds you of Maryland?"

As we looked more closely at the heavy vine clambering over the ruin "Can it really be Virginia creeper?" we inquired. "Yes," he replied, "it is Virginia creeper sent from Maryland nearly three hundred years ago, with other "rarities" Lord Baltimore was always requesting from the colony he was never to see in person." And then he showed us the most remarkable treasure of all—a great cluster of tree-trunks of what he called an "iron-beam", or "horn-beam tree", with silvery bark which came from Maryland in the long ago, and had stood guard beside a beleaguered tower for nearly three centuries. And curiously enough on coming home we learned there were still such trees known also as "water-beaches", as near Baltimore as our own Gwynn's Falls, and many more in tidewater regions to the southward.

As we beheld these and other rare "trophies" sent from Maryland's soil ages ago we were persuaded how greatly our broad Commonwealth beside the abounding Chesapeake was indebted to its Founders, the First and Second Lords Baltimore, for the unwearying sacrifice, patience, and persistence with which they had established this "land of sanctuary" and prosperity across the sea.



HOOKE HOUSE, WARDOUR ESTATE, TISBURY, WILTS. ENG.
 Tudor Dowry House, received by Lady Anne Arundell, from her father, Sir Thomas
 Arundell, on her marriage to Lord Baltimore in 1629.
 By permission of Lord Arundell.



WARDOUR CASTLE (NEAR SALISBURY), WILTS, ENG.
 Present seat of the Arundells, erected 1778.

THE LORDS BALTIMORE

George Calvert, Founder of Maryland.

Noted Figure in English History.

By MARY FISHER.

He stood there, Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, and surveyed the angry Parliament of 1622 with calm, steadfast eyes. There were present the greatest nobles of King James' court. Velvet-and-sable clad, diamond-decked, cold with fury at the thought that the king intended to prorogue Parliament, immediately after the sovereign had received a large grant of money, without giving them time to act on important bills pending.

There were stormy scenes. There were protests; then a tense, ominous quiet as George Calvert—the king's prime minister—stood up to speak. With his calm, firm features, his calm, firm voice, he stood there and he said that he was greatly surprised at the demeanor of the House.

Dared they question the king's prerogative? James had the power to summon, prorogue and adjourn Parliament without question. Calvert rebuked them and then he exclaimed: "This Parliament hath married the king and the people, by a right understanding of each other, and cursed be the man that seeks to put them asunder!"

And from all parts of the House there roared a great cry: "Amen!"

Parliament adjourned—but with intense enthusiasm, it is stated in old records that "the like has scarce been seen."

A Leading Englishman

A tribute to the influence of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore—one of the foremost Englishmen of his time.

During the none-too-lengthy span

of his 52 years, he became the trusted, influential prime minister of England; an incorruptible statesman in the most scandalously corrupt court of the time, peacemaker, outstanding figure in the promotion of American colonization, king's counsellor and courtier, glimpsed at a great feast as "very gay and gallant, all in white, cap-a-pie, even to his white hat and white feather."

The man responsible for the founding of Maryland in the New World—though the actual charter was not signed until two months after his death—wandered the world from the glittering, glamorous court of James I, riddled with profligacy, to a drear Newfoundland, his opportunities, everywhere, for self-aggrandization through knavery were endless, yet this is Calvert's most remarkable trait: in days when trickery was common, his integrity never wavered.

He preserved through his life some of the quiet calm, the simplicity of the English countryside, where he lived during his boyhood years.

The first of the six barons who bore the title of Lord Baltimore—Calvert was given an Irish baronetcy and made "Baron Baltimore in Ireland" by King James in 1625—he was born about 1580 near the village of Kiplin, in the Valley of the Swale in Yorkshire, more quaintly described as "a township in the parish of Catterick, union of North Allerton, wapentake of Gilling-East, North Riding of the County of York, two and three-quarters miles (E.S.E.) from Catterick, containing 114 inhabitants."

(Reprint by courtesy of The Baltimore Post, Nov. 20-25, 1933)

Country Gentleman

His father was Leonard Calvert, a country gentleman, and his mother Alice Crossland, of gentle birth. Although the origin of the family as Flemish has not been completely traced, in the exemplification of arms issued in 1622 by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms (the original of which is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society) it is stated on the authority of Verstegan, antiquary and philologist, that Sir George is descended of a noble and ancient family of that surname of the earldom of Flanders, "where they had lived long in great honor."

However, the genealogy apparently was not traced directly to the Flemish family, and Sir George's coat-of-arms is not identical with theirs, but is composed of the same tinctures with the crest of the Flemish family added.

In an address made in 1884 at Johns Hopkins University, Lewis W. Wilhelm, A.B., Fellow in History, stated that "his motto well expresses the tenor of his life: 'Womanly words, manly deeds—fatti maschii, parole femine.' In all his correspondence there runs a broad vein of kindness, sympathy, energy and courage. Possessing a strong will and a sound judgment, he moved along quietly, doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously. His ambition was lofty, but it was legitimate, it did not carry him into intemperate zeal or corrupt practices."

At 14, George Calvert entered Oxford University, and in 1605, on the occasion of the king's only visit there, was one of those to receive his M.A. It was an occasion marked with all the grandeur of a court ceremony and old records reveal that the whole town was newly cleaned in honor of his majesty, and set shining like a medieval Christmas fete. The royal party was met by the university party, the bedeils, "in fair gowns, velvet capps and chains of gold," the students and savants following. . . .

Secretary at 23

Out of Oxford, young Calvert—and he was, undoubtedly, young, only 23—became private secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, then prime minister, and was appointed clerk of the crown and assizes in County Clare, Ireland. Cecil had long since become his most powerful friend, his indulgent patron, but through his own merits Calvert soon acquired the special favor of the king—which he retained until the latter's death.

He became clerk of the privy council, commissioner to Ireland; was sent to France on a special mission by the king, collaborating with the latter in his famous theological dispute with Barneveld Advocate of Holland to dismiss the Arminian Vorstius from the University of Leyden, because he like James had written a book on the "Divine Nature of God". He became rich and influential and finally was elevated to the rank of prime minister upon the dismissal of Sir Thomas Lake—accused of allowing state secrets to leak out by way of his wife's tattling tongue.

But no gossip was Anne Mynne, the discreet girl whom Calvert had married in 1604. When she died in 1621, his affection was commemorated in an epitaph on the altar tomb in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Hertingfordbury, terming her "a woman born to all excellent things . . . for piety, chastity, prudence incomparable. . . . Her husband, in memory of so sweet a wedded life, overcome by so great pain and grief, has placed with his hands this monument to his sainted wife, for himself, his children and their posterity. She lived 42 years, nine months and 18 days."

Bore 11 Children

The 11 children she bore him were Cecilius, later heir to his father's title and first Lord Proprietary of Maryland; Leonard and George, later giving their lives to the colony; Francis, Henry, John, Anne—who married William Peasley—



SIR GEORGE CALVERT, 1580-1632.

First Lord Baltimore.

Portrait by Daniel Mytens, purchased from Sir Timothy Calvert Eden
of Windlestone Hall, Eng. By Dr. Hugh H. Young
of Baltimore, Md., 1933.

Grace, the wife of Sir Robert Talbot, of County Kildare, Ireland; Dorothy, Elizabeth and Helen. Calvert's second marriage was to a lady designated only as "Joan." Incidentally, Talbot and Cecil counties, Maryland, were named for Sir Robert Talbot and for Cecilius Calvert.

As prime minister, George Calvert was elevated to a dizzy eminence of power, and was so noted as a speaker that he silenced such opponents as Coke, Selden Philips and Pym; he was a strong Royalist, feeling with conservatism that the king should govern the people, and not the people the king. Though he erred in this, so far as glimpsing Destiny was concerned, he was never swayed from his loyalty, supporting the king's policies, while all around him brewed the storm that, decades later, was to send the crown and head of Charles, James' son, tumbling in the dust.

For now the first ominous mutter of revolution echoed . . . was still . . . echoed inexorably again. No less disturbing, the Thirty Years' War was beginning in Europe, and it is especially notable that while England again and again trembled on the verge of participation, Calvert kept her free of such entanglements. That alone, historians claim, establishes him as one of the most noteworthy Englishmen of his day.

The situation stood thus, in those uneasy days circa 1623: England was comparatively poor, governed by a reckless, spendthrift king; Spain was still the world's greatest naval power, an imperious queen with her hands adrip with gold and jewels. What more natural than a Spanish-English alliance?

To bring the Spanish Infanta's dowry of 500,000 pounds into the English treasury and to strengthen his country as a world power, Calvert furthered a match between the Infanta and Prince Charles—a match bitterly opposed by the large anti-Catholic faction of the country and of Parliament. The king, at the time, was in favor of the match, and negotiations were carried so far as the visit of two Spanish ambas-

sadors to London, and the signing of the treaty with Spain, containing the marriage contract.

Height of Glory

And Calvert, now, was at the height of his glory; at the royal banquet he was chief among the hundreds of guests attired in cloth of gold, velvet, jewels, silver lace—a banquet for which, incidentally, eight carts were required to bring the crown plate from the Tower, a single piece of which was worth 50,000 pounds sterling. They toasted the Infanta; they toasted the king and the prince. They were gay—and James cried, triumphantly: "Now all the devils in hell cannot hinder it!"

He had forgotten Buckingham, his favorite, now in Spain with the Prince, Buckingham, who was bitterly opposed to the match. Buckingham, who wrecked it by rushing home with Charles—minus the bride. He wrecked it, and brought cruel disappointment to Calvert.

Here, at last, was Baltimore's first taste of defeat. His foreign policy discarded, the vacillating king eventually won over to Buckingham—though he never turned against Calvert and regarded him with affection until his death—but two roads lay open to the Baron Baltimore: He could throw weight of his influence toward the newly touted French alliance, or he could resign.

Consistently, he chose the latter alternative . . . and the Sloane manuscripts contain the passage: "In the year 1624 (1625 N.S.) he obtained dismission of the king from his employment of secretary of state, though with some difficulty, his Majesty having a particulaire affection to him by reason of his great abilities and integrity. And though he had then declared himself a Roman Catholique, ordered him to be continued a Privy Councillor, and created him Lord Baltimore of Baltimore in Ireland."

The King's Letter

Indicating the king's affection for Calvert, the former wrote to Ire-

land's lord deputy when Calvert visited that country: "... whereas our right trusty and well-beloved, the Lord Baltimore, hath acquainted us with his purpose to repair into that Kingdom to reside there for some time, being an eminent person and a nobleman of that kingdom, we have thought good by these our gracious letters to recommend him your special favor, requiring you . . . to respect him according to his quality and degree and as one who is parted from us with our princely approbation and in our good grace."

It is significant that as soon as Calvert stepped down from office, England's difficulties increased: The armed fleet sent against the Spanish Armada "was hurried home with tattered sails and starving crew," defeated; Buckingham was impeached by the 1626 Parliament after

a fiasco in Holland—it was his war-like policies, incidentally, which finally involved England in war with France and Spain—Charles failed to keep his French marriage treaty, and England was on the threshold of civil war, which later sent Charles and his son to the guillotine.

And now, at last, Calvert was free to turn his attention to colonization, in which he had always taken an active interest. Catholic though he had become — after the Spanish match was wrecked and after long years as a Protestant—yet he envisioned his colony as a haven for Protestant, Roman Catholic and Puritan. The extreme and fanatical persecution mania of the day aroused no approval in Calvert; he dreamed a fine dream of freedom, and set out to translate it into fact.

Maryland Named For Queen.

A suitable name for a new, important province!

Its founder, George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, favored *Crescentia*—but there was talk and there was pondering and conjecture and finally the thought of a very great lady, indeed: No less than the queen of England, Henrietta Maria, daughter of the great Henry IV, king of France and of Navarre, wife to another king, Charles I, of England.

So the American province, a serene sweep of river and green wilderness drowsy with Southern sun, became, at last—Maryland.

The king was petitioned by Lord Baltimore for a charter, but before it could be finally adjusted and pass the seals, Baltimore died, on April 15, 1632. The charter, therefore, went to his heir, Cecilius, who became the first Lord Proprietary of Maryland.

But the story of George Calvert, statesman and adventurous pioneer, goes back for years before that, taking on a new interest at the

time when he first began to turn his attention to colonization in America. In this field he was a leader. His interests were not only widespread, but he planned actually to make America his home, dissuaded only by the king. Moreover, he furthered religious liberty in a time of far-flung fanatical persecution, as evidenced in a letter to an old friend.

Calvert, even prior to his resignation as prime minister, had for years taken a keen interest in the glamorous lands beyond the sea, and had received a grant of part of Newfoundland in 1620. A Captain Whitbourne stated in letters that Calvert "hath already most worthily sent hither in these last two years a great number, with all means for their livelihood, and they are building houses, clearing off lands and making salt."

'Ferryland' First

Acre upon green, lush acre of
"barley, oates, pease and beanes"

were soon flourishing in the little settlement, and palisades "sharpened at the top" were set up as a tacit reminder that here, after all, the painted savages had been known to live up to their name.

This was "Ferryland," Calvert's colony, improved when in December, 1622, he received a grant of the entire island. In April, 1623, Calvert received the charter of Avalon, under which he enjoyed many privileges belonging in England only to the royal prerogative. He was supreme, this graying man with the meditative eyes and the memory of brilliant years behind him, in the levying of taxes, the holding of courts, and in law-making, recognizing King James only as an overlord and holding the land by feudal tenure.

The charter has been described by historians as "one of the earliest instruments prepared as the basis of social, civil and religious organization of English colonists on the North American coast."

Visits America Twice

In 1627 Calvert first visited his plantation. Setting sail on June 7, he arrived in Ferryland two months later; a brief visit after which he returned to England and then, in the spring of 1628, came again to Newfoundland.

This time Calvert arrived with the strongest intentions of making America his home, bringing with him his family and a large retinue, like a patriarch of old.

"The idea had become dominant in his mind," said Lewis W. Wilhelm, fellow in history, Johns Hopkins University, in a treatise on Calvert, "that the settlement in Avalon might offer him and his large family a more comfortable home than either the Valley of the Swale, the banks of the Slaney or the plains of Longford County."

Calvert had remained there some months when he encountered an unexpected difficulty: The swift, dangerous French pirates and privateers came sweeping down like a swarm of hawks upon the coast, attacking Calvert's vessels, daring even to

swoop across the land itself and attack his stores in Ferryland. But Calvert, gentleman, courtier and statesman, could turn to a new role when occasion demanded. Taking to the sea, he met the French so successfully that he not only scattered them, but took from them some 20-odd captured English vessels and some French prizes. One of these, the *St. Claude*, was loaned to Calvert by the grateful English government.

And he stayed in Avalon. . . .

Stayed for weeks, for months, until winter came and the sleet fell, the snow covered the land as it had never covered the countryside of chilly England; until the cold crept upon the settlers' cabins and "caused one-half of the colonists to be laid upon beds of illness."

Winter Conquers

Calvert at last wrote to the king in 1629 announcing his intention to abandon Ferryland and settle elsewhere.

The original draft of this letter, in Lord Baltimore's own handwriting and endorsed in the handwriting of his son, Cecilus, is part of a remarkable and extremely valuable collection of 40 pieces of Americana recently purchased by Dr. Hugh H. Young in England for 5,000 pounds—a collection containing, among other items, warrants by the Lords Committee of Trade and Plantations addressed to the attorney-general by the king, directing him to prepare a patent to Lord Baltimore for Maryland; and a series of letters, among them two original letters from Charles II to Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, covering the entire dispute between Calvert and William Penn over Maryland's boundary line.

The collection was purchased by Dr. Young from the firm of Bernard Quaritch, Ltd., who had bought it at auction at Sotheby's. After seeing it, Dr. Young said that, "it would be a dereliction of duty not to assure these papers to the State of Maryland." They will, therefore, eventu-

ally come into the possession of the state.

George Calvert's letter to King Charles concerning his abandonment of Avalon ultimately resulted in the establishment of the Maryland colony, as he asked therein for a grant of land in Virginia.

Seeks Warmer Climate

"I have met with greates difficulties and encumbrances here," he wrote, "which in this place are no longer to be resisted, but force me to quitt my residence and to shift to some other warmer climate . . . from the midst of October to the midst of May there is a sad face of winter upon all this land, both sea and land so frozen that for the greatest part of the time they are not penetrable . . . besides the air is so intolerable cold as it is hardly to be endured. By mean whereof, and of so much salt meat, my house hath been a hospital all this winter; of a hundred persons, to sick at a time, myself being one, and nine or ten of them died . . . I am determined to comitt this place to fishermen, that are able to encounter stormy and hard and to remove myself with some 40 persons to your Majestie's dominion of Virginia, where if your Matie. will please to grant me a precinct of land with such priviledges as the K. yr. father . . . was pleased to grant me here I shall endeavor to the utmost of my power to deserve it."

King Dissuades Him

Without waiting for an answer, Calvert set sail from Avalon in 1629, with his family and attendants, and arrived at the mouth of the James in October, viewing with delighted eyes a new world, indeed—Virginia. Sweep of soft, unruffled water, forests and shining beaches, the tapestries of flower-lit gardens where mocking birds sang by day and at night, the sound of fiddles drifted from peaceful houses.

There were, however, difficulties in Calvert's way; the charter of the Virginia Co. having been annulled, the members realized that he was

casting a meditative eye Virginia-ward. Using certain, subtle means of dissuasion, they demanded of him the oath of supremacy, required of new settlers. This Calvert could not conscientiously take, for to him it would entail denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. Leaving his family at Jamestown, he returned to England to seek a new charter, or grant, for a colony in southerly latitudes—only to find the king sorely bewildered at his attitude.

"Men of his condition and breeding," said Charles, "are fitter for other employments than the framing of new plantations," and Calvert was advised to remain where he would "enjoy such respect as his former services and later endeavors justly deserve."

Maryland Described

Reluctantly enough, Calvert sent for his family and they were conveyed to England on the *St. Claude*, escaping death when the vessel was wrecked on the English coast. Finally, although Calvert was constrained to remain at home, the king made him a grant of land extending southward from the James as far as the river Chowan, or Roanoke, and reaching west from the Atlantic to the mountains.

The old Virginia Co. bitterly opposed the grant—William Claiborne chief among them. Rather than incur their enmity, Calvert returned the grant of "Carolana" and accepted a new territory lying to the north of the James and south of the New England grants. Claiborne, incidentally, was the great-great-great - great - great - great - grandfather of Dr. Young, who, centuries later, was to purchase and treasure the letters of the man Claiborne influenced, indirectly, in coming to Maryland.

The grant of Maryland is thus described: "All that part of a peninsula in America, lying between the ocean on the east, and the Bay of Chesapeake on the west, and divided from the other part by a right line drawn from Watkin's Point, in the aforesaid bay, on the west, to the

main ocean on the east. Thence to that part of Delaware Bay on the north which lieth under the 40th degree of north latitude from the equinoctial—where New England ends. Thence in a right line by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potowmack. Thence following the south-western bank or shore of said river to its mouth where it falls into the Bay of Chesapeake. Thence on a right line, across the bay to Watkin's Point, with all the isles and islets within these limits."

The Maryland charter was probably drawn up at Calvert's stately manor house at Kiplin, Yorkshire, whence he retired to give his entire attention to colonization.

A visit to the manor house was made recently by Mrs. A. B. Bibbins, Ph. M., wife of Dr. Bibbins, both of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission, who had a number of photographs made there and studied the "birthplace of Maryland" in England.

Death With Honor

But George Calvert was destined never to behold his new province.

He died on April 15, 1632, after bequeathing all his estates in "England, Ireland and elsewhere" to his son, Cecilius, whom he appointed his executor.

He had come a long, fabulous way from the somnolent English countryside that was his boyhood home, where he had wandered, awed, to great Richmond Castle nearby, or watched the hedgerows bloom in English lanes, the bluebells in English woods. And on not one step of the way had he turned aside to dishonorable pursuits.

Professor Wilhelm said of Calvert: "His sense of justice, his principles of integrity remained unaltered, his hands remained clean and his conscience remained unseared, at a period in English history unexampled for its unbridled corruption and its refined immorality. Though he gambled with fortune, he did not become intoxicated with success, nor time-serving and servile when he lost."

And after his death, it remained for his son, Cecilius, to take up the colonization of Maryland.

Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.

First Proprietary, 1606-1675.

Maryland with its corn fields, its shining peaceful rivers—

To a great Englishman of the seventeenth century, that vision held more allure than the court of kings. In the year 1628, Cecilius Calvert stood in the great ivied castle of Wardour with his exquisite young bride, stood there and watched his father, George Calvert, leave with his impressive retinue for his colony in Newfoundland.

Cecilius must have felt lonely and a little wistful; he must have felt envious. For with his father was going the rest of the family, it being Calvert's plan to settle permanently

in the New World. Only the bridegroom, Cecilius, was left behind with his young wife, the Lady Anne Arundel. It is from the latter that one of Maryland's counties later received its name—and to the Lady Anne he may have confided that lingering dream of his, to quit his English residence and to live with his father in America.

It was a dream, however, which remained only that. He never answered it—the call of greener, newer fields, the lure of around-the-corner—for Calvert, at 27, had developed into a harrowed, care-ridden young man, destined never to behold

that far-off country; a young man balked and beset at every turn by his enemies, yet bravely governing and organizing his province and carrying it to an unparalleled success.

Ivy-Covered Ruins

Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, home of Cecilius' bride, where he courted her and later went to live, is shown in photographs secured by Mrs. A. B. Bibbins, of Baltimore, soon after her discovery of George Calvert's home at Kiplin, in Yorkshire. Here it was that Cecilius later received the Maryland charter, here their son, Charles, was born. In an address by Mrs. Bibbins she states that "Wardour succumbed to the fierce siege of the parliamentary forces in 1643... and the present venerable castle was erected in 1778."

The ruins of old Wardour are covered with Virginia creeper sent from Maryland, and here, too, is an old hornbeam tree which came to Wardour from Maryland over two centuries ago. Here too the royal Stuart bed saved from the ruins, with the old Saxon Wassail cup in front.

Cecilius himself—as a person and not a personage—is a shadowy figure hidden behind the glow of his achievements; a figure seen but mistily through the lavender haze of yesterday. But he could not have ruled Maryland so well, this man with the grave face,* the analytical eyes, had he not been wise and just, resourceful, a man of integrity and character. The tributes of such historians as Chalmers, McMahon and Dr. William Hand Brown, respectively, are as follows:

"... while fanaticism deluged the empire, he refused his assent to the repeal of a law which in the true spirit of Christianity, gave liberty of conscience to all."

"... The character of Cecilius, the founder of Maryland, has come down to us identified in his acts and in the language of historians with re-

ligious liberty and respect for the rights of the people."

"... He owed his triumph to neither violence, fraud nor intrigue, but to the justice of his cause, and his wisdom, constancy and patience."

Cecilius Calvert was born in 1606; named for his father's friend and one-time patron, Sir Robert Cecil; and was baptized and confirmed in the Church of England. He never held public office, nor did he turn to statesmanship, his interest lying overseas in his new province. It was in June, 1632, that the charter for the American province, promised to his father, was issued to the 26-year-old Cecilius at the former's death—making him the first Lord Proprietary of Maryland.

His power, however, to make laws and levy taxes was subject to one limitation—it could be exercised only with the "advice, assent and appropriation of the freemen of the same province, or the great part of them, or of their delegates or deputies," who were to "be called together for the framing of laws when and as often as need shall require" by the Lord Proprietary.

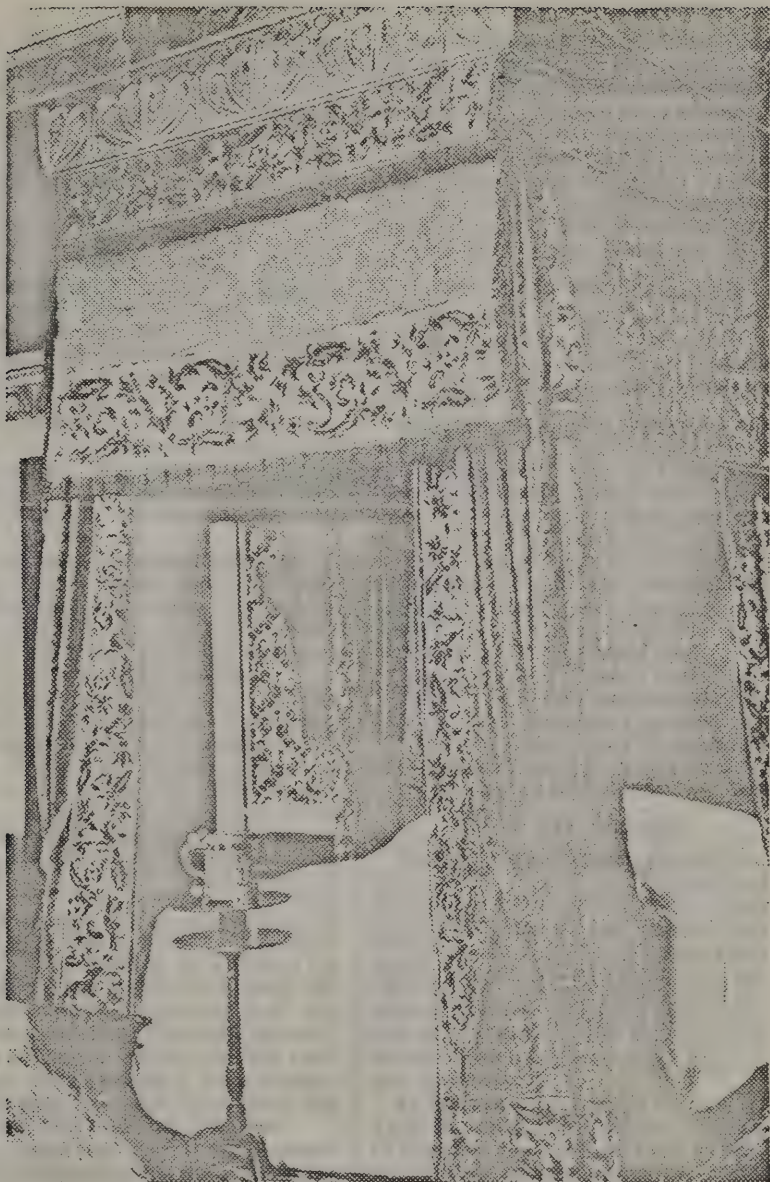
That clearly established a genuine democracy, almost unheard of at that time. It was soon converted into a representative democracy, but the political rights of Marylanders were herein recognized and Maryland became the pioneer in the fight for political freedom.

A Just Ruler

And from the first, Cecilius proved himself to be a wise and just ruler, though one beset by difficulties. In his letters of instruction to his first settlers, he wrote, referring to himself in the third person:

"... he would not have failed to have come himself in person with them this first year, to have been partaker with them in the honor of the first voyage thither, but that by reasons of some unexpected accidents he found it more necessary for their good, to stay in England

*Portrait of Cecilius Calvert is opposite page 20.



ROYAL STUART BED AT WARDOUR CASTLE, ENG.
Home of Lord and Lady (Anne Arundell) Baltimore, parents of Charles, third
Lord Baltimore. In this bed slept Charles I, and II, on visits to
Wardour. Ancient Saxon Wassail Cup in foreground.
By permission of Lord Arundell.

some time longer, for the better establishment of his and their right."

And in the term "unexpected accidents" lies the whole story. Probably no administrator of a province ever was beset by more difficulties, continuing almost to the end of his 40 years' proprietaryship. Ruled by jealousy, his enemies strove to upset his claims and to disturb his authority in the New World, so that he was forced to remain in England and combat their activities.

They charged at the very outset that his charter was too liberal; they charged that his expedition was being fitted out to convey nuns to Spain, and that it was for the purpose, also, of conveying troops out of England. The expedition was so delayed that it was not until 1633 that it finally set sail in the *Ark* and the *Dove*.

In its Protestant company—led by Leonard and George Calvert, Cecilius' brothers—were also a number of Roman Catholics and two Jesuit priests—an example of Calvert's advocacy of religious freedom.

But no sooner had the settlers landed in the tranquil countryside than opposition flared afresh; members of the old Virginia Co., their charter annulled, objected to Cecilius' activities in Maryland. Chief of these was William Claiborne, of Kent Island in the Chesapeake. The thought of Calvert's regulation of trade and "encroachment" on what he considered his territory frenzied him, and the impetuous hot-head later landed Cecilius in a pretty set of difficulties. So strained were relations between Virginia and the Marylanders that Calvert's instructions advocated diplomacy, but cautioned the newcomers, nevertheless, not to anchor under the guns of the Virginia fort at Point Comfort.

"... that they avoid any occasion of difference with those of Virginia and to have as little to do with them as they can this first yeare, that they connive and suffer little injuries from them rather than to engage themselves in a publique quarrel with them, which may disturb the business much in England

in the Infancy of it. . . . That they be not persuaded by the master or any other of the shipp (this referred to an arrival on the Virginian coast) in any case or for any request whatsoever to goe to James Towne, or to come within the command of the fort at Poynte-Comfort, unless they should be forced unto it by some extremity of weather, which God forbidd . . . but that they come to anchor somewhere about Accomacke."

The papers of Calvert, now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, have come down through the years as extraordinary examples of sagacity and diplomacy.

He suggested to the settlers in the first paragraph that "on their voyage to Maryland they be very careful to preserve unity and peace amongst all the passengers on Shipp-board, and that they suffer no scandall nor offence to be given to any of the Protestants, whereby any just complaint may hereafter be made, by them, in Virginea or in England, and for that end, they cause all Acts of Roman Catholique Religion to be done as privately as may be, and that they instruct all the Roman Catholiques to be silent upon all occasions of discourse concerning matters of Religion."

Plots Are Hunted

The instructions also provide for the tactful seeking of information concerning plots against Calvert, and for notification of the expedition's arrival to be made to William Claiborne, inviting him to confer on future trading arrangements. Full instructions were given for the laying out of the colony; for the planting of corn; for a military organization, and the like.

As indicated in a letter written on April 25, 1638, by Governor Calvert to Cecilius, the Indians were friendly, Cecilius' instructions as to trading with them and establishing friendly relations having been carried out. Leonard Calvert wrote, referring to the purchase of certain goods for Cecilius:

"I am sure my Brothyer Portto-bacco, now Emperour of Paskattaway,

will assist me in it as much as he can, for he is much your friend and servant and hath expressed himselfe to me to be so and giveth you many thancks after his Indian fashion for your guift sent him by Mr. Lewger. He hath within this two yeares stept into the Empire of the Indians by killing his eldest brother, the old Emperor, and enjoyeth it yet with peace through the good correspondence he keepeth with me which aweth his Indians from offering any harme unto him. . . . I had procured a red bird and kept it a good while to have sent it to you but I had the ill fortune to loose it by the negligence of my servant who carelessly let it out of the cage."

Claiborne Rebellious

Friendly though the Indians remained, the settlers met a resourceful, rebellious firebrand in Claiborne, who refused to render allegiance to Baltimore. Although his claim of priority of title had been disallowed in England by the Lords Commission of Plantations, he continued rebellious and after much dissention finally raided Maryland, fitting out a sloop which sailed up the Pocomoke. It was captured by Calvert's ships, after what passed in those days for a hot exchange of shots, killing the captain of Claiborne's ship and two of the crew. A few days later, Claiborne renewed his aggressions, finally arousing the displeasure of his principals in London, who recalled him and sent out George Evelyn in his place.

And now a number of fresh difficulties arose for Cecilus and his brothers — particularly Leonard, whom he had made governor. Efforts of the Jesuits to obtain lands for themselves resulted in Cecilus' withdrawal from the deputy gover-

nor the power to grant any land to ecclesiastical bodies, thus showing he was no Catholic zealot. To this day in Maryland, no religious body may acquire land of any extent without legislative action, nor can any minister be admitted to the legislature.

Bad News Apace

That accomplished, the Lord Proprietary—who received bad news as fast as one ship could follow another across the sea—was forced to turn his attention to one Richard Ingle, a sea captain and violent anti-royalist, who was making difficulty in Maryland. Raider and pirate, he stole the very locks and hinges off the doors; the great silver seal of the province vanished under his light, thieving fingers . . . until, with the aid of Governor Berkely, of Virginia, he was subdued.

In 1647, Leonard Calvert died, and in 1648 Cecilus sent out a Protestant governor in answer to charges that Maryland was "a hotbed of popery." The following year the famous Maryland Act of Tolerance, providing for religious freedom, was passed by the assembly. In a lecture at the Johns Hopkins University, Clayton Colman Hall declared that "Lord Baltimore, in causing freedom of religious belief to be established by law in Maryland, was in advance of his age."

During the following years, Cecilus experienced difficulties with Parliament and the Puritan Party, now in power, but when Charles II succeeded to the throne his rights were recognized and for 15 years, at last, he enjoyed comparative peace.

It was in 1675 that Cecilus Calvert died, leaving his title and his estates to his son, Charles, the third Lord Baltimore.

360



CHARLES CALVERT, 1630-1715.
Third Lord Baltimore.

Portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Purchased from Sir Timothy Eden by Dr. Hugh H. Young in 1933.

Charles, Third Lord Baltimore.

Strife with Penn.

And so he bluntly said—Charles Calvert, “the most American of the Lords Baltimore”—that the king had been misinformed. That, perhaps, was not the most formal possible manner in which to address his majesty, but Calvert was driven to frenzy. His province was threatened and Calvert found it not so easy to yield a hundred score of Maryland acres with complacency.

Charles Calvert, the dogged and the determined, sometimes called the obstinate.

In character, say historians, he was “honorable and upright; his methods were frequently high-handed.” Had he been less so, it is reasonable to assume that Maryland would have lost a sizeable strip of territory sooner than she did. The outstanding event of Charles’ rule over Maryland was the squabble that began when William Penn, granted the charter of Pennsylvania, decided that it would be a good thing to obtain the strip of land to the north of Maryland, containing the head of the Chesapeake.

Plots Across the Sea

Many were the problems that Charles faced from his home, Mattapany, on the Patuxent River above Millstone Landing. Located on the original Indian village of the Matapients, it was the property of Jane Sewall, widow of Hon. Henry Sewall, secretary of the province. When Mrs. Sewall married Charles Calvert in 1666, Mattapany became the Governor’s residence, and he later lived here as Lord Proprietary on 1,000 wind-blown acres, now the home of John H. Thomas, of New York and St. Mary’s County. Charles, incidentally, is said to have been thrice married.

His gubernatorial troubles Charles had weathered with comparative ease—and then he became proprietor as the Third Lord Baltimore; at last he saw looming over his horizon

the ambitious, scheming, never-say-die Penn, who sat plotting across the sea.

Penn Asks For Land

Penn appointed William Markham, his kinsman, as his deputy in America, and with that it began. In Penn’s grant the distinct statement had been made that the southern boundary of Pennsylvania was to “be defined by a circle drawn at 12 miles distance from New Castle northward and westward to the beginning of the 40th degree of north latitude, and thence by a straight line westward.”

Penn, however, got around to the assumption that a latitude—and why not?—could be shifted, and his only difficulty was to bring Calvert to the same conclusion.

He began his machinations, suave and untiring, in England by writing letters to several prominent Marylanders near the head of the bay, informing them that inasmuch as their lands did not lie within Calvert’s patent, it would be inconsistent to continue paying Calvert their taxes. He hoped that everybody would “do the thing that was just and honest,” in proof of which, at a further stage in the squabble, he suggested to Charles Calvert that the latter give him (Penn) the coveted strip of land, and make up for it by wresting a similar strip from Virginia, to the south.

That extraordinary proposal bringing no results, Penn suggested that Lord Baltimore should begin at the extreme southern boundary of Maryland and measure two degrees northward, allowing only 60 miles to the degree. That short-measure project met with a chill negative from Calvert, who finally received a letter from the king modifying the plain terms of his charter.

“Your majesty,” said Calvert in effect, “is misinformed!”

The King Ousted

So heated became the controversy that Lord Baltimore was forced to return to England to combat Penn's machinations there, and when Penn asked for a revocation of the Maryland charter, Calvert was in despair. The crafty James II, Penn's patron, would, no doubt, have issued a decree, but at that time the English people became impatient with James and expressed their feelings in unmistakable terms. A fugitive in Scotland, he saw William and Mary succeed to his throne . . . whereupon for a time, Penn's designs upon Maryland halted.

Among Dr. Hugh H. Young's collections of letters showing the history of pioneer Maryland, are missives tracing the entire dispute between Penn and the Baron Baltimore—a remarkable series beginning with a letter from King Charles II to Charles Calvert, notifying him of the grant to Penn of the province of Pennsylvania and recommending Penn, his deputies and officers to Baltimore's friendly aid and assistance. It also requests the appointment of some person or persons "who may in conjunction with the Agent or Agents of the said William Penn make a true devison and separation of the said provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania according to the bounds and degree of Northern Latitude expressed in our said Letters Patents by setting and fixing certaine Landmarks where they shall appear to border upon each other for the preventing and avoiding all doubts and controversies that may otherwise happen concerning the same."

Fight Over Boundary

In the series is also an original letter from Charles II to Lord Baltimore, directing that the northern boundary be determined by an ad-measurement of the two degrees in Lord Baltimore's patent, beginning from the south bounds of Maryland as already settled by the commissioners. This letter was written the year after the first, the commission

evidently having met in the meanwhile. It is in fine condition and has a large portion of the large paper seal, or wafer, still attached. It reads: "Given at our Court at Windsor the 19th day of August, 1682, in the four & thirtieth yeare of our Reigne. By his Majties. Command. Conway." Dr. Young also possesses a contemporary copy of the letter.

The earlier letters from Lord Baltimore to William Penn begin in a friendly and dignified tone, at the same time protesting against some of Penn's actions. Gradually an undercurrent of doubt and distrust creeps in, until in a later letter Charles Calvert writes:

"I do here affirm that . . . at a publique conference you told me that without my kindness in permitting you an inlet or back doore in the head of my bay a great deal of what his Majestie had graciously bestowed upon you would prove to be a dead lump of earth to you . . . and moreover, that you had endeavoured by one of my Council to draw me to sell you some part of the head of my Bay. At that time I saw you at the ridge in Anne Arundell County. . . . After an observance has been taken and the true degree of fortieth North Latitude be once fixed and agreed on by you, I will use you gentilely in that which you have desired of your humble servante—C. Baltimore."

Met at Round Bay

The letter was written at Mattapan on July 26, 1683; the meeting in Anne Arundell County referred to therein evidently took place near Round Bay, on the Severn River.

In the last letter, of which Dr. Young possesses the original draft, Baltimore plainly tells Penn what he thinks of him, angered at an affront contained in a letter from Penn. This letter, dated July 19, 1683, reads in part:

"To be wholly silent to the great affront contained in your letter delivered me by Captn. Wm. Markham dated the 5th Month July subscribed by you, tho not writt in your hand, would (I fear) render me



BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, 1678-1715.
Fourth Lord Baltimore.
Purchased from Sir Timothy Eden, Windleston Hall.
Eng. by Dr. Hugh H. Young of Baltimore, 1933.

guilty of that horrid crime and sin you therein charge me with. It is therefore that I am now to tell you, your Ambition, Pride and Covetousness have too much affected your reason and judgement, otherwise you would not (I suppose) upon soe groundes an accation have flowne into such rude expressions. . . . Indeed you have endeavored therein to make me beleieve I am as black as Hell, which if I should beleieve I must then conclude 'twere not safe for you to breath in the same air with me, which, yet I must persuade you to doe, for to be very plaine with you, your black foule charge must and shall in proper time and place call closely for reparation and satisfaction . . . your pen in that part was as dirty and rude as many of your late actions."

Drops From History

But with the cessation of his troubles with Penn, Charles Calvert was faced by another dilemma. With the accession of William and Mary to the English throne, the Lords Baltimore lost their political power, and Maryland was declared a royal province. Her government was administered by royal governors, appointed by the crown, for

23 years—from 1692 to 1715, and the authority of the Lords Baltimore fell into complete abeyance. They were left, in fact, only proprietors, and their rights consisted of little else than the receipt of one-half of all the duty on tobacco exported, quit rents from tenants and tonnage duty of 14 percent on all vessels sailing from provincial ports.

It seems that with the establishment of the royal governors, Charles, third Lord Baltimore, disappeared from public life and the pages of the history books—which term him a wise and just ruler—until his death in 1715 in England at the age of 85, when his son, Benedict Leonard succeeded to the title.

It is interesting, in connection with Maryland's early history, to note that under the rule of the Lords Baltimore 11 members of the Calvert family became governors of the state before 1776. They are:

Leonard Calvert, 1633-1642, also 1646-1647; Philip Calvert, 1660; Charles Calvert, 1661; William Calvert, 1670; Cecilius Calvert, 1676; Charles Calvert, 1679; Benedict Leonard Calvert, 1684; Charles Calvert, 1719; Benedict Leonard Calvert, 1727-1731; Charles, Lord Baltimore, 1732, and Robert Eden (married Caroline Calvert) in 1768.

Benedict Leonard Calvert, 1677-1715.

Fourth Lord Baltimore.

She was considered "superb" by MacCauley — the beautiful Barbara Palmer, whose connection with Charles II in a day when such alliances were the custom brought the royal blood of the Stuarts, a generation later, into the Calvert family. Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, one of those legendary women for whom even staid historians seek out, now and then, an ecstatic adjective or two.

It was Lady Charlotte Lee, granddaughter of the Duchess and King

Charles, who married Benedict Calvert in 1698. Whether by coincidence or by benefit of the Stuart blood, it is certain Benedict's son and grandson, the fifth and sixth Lords Baltimore, were extremely gallant, were more carefree than their forefathers, and were sought after in the gayest of gay European courts. They possessed charm of personality and held high offices and the friendship of those close to the throne.

Benedict Leonard Calvert, husband of Charlotte, succeeded to the title of Lord Baltimore upon the death of his father, Charles, in 1715, but as his own death occurred the same year, he held it for a few months only. It was Benedict who, in 1713, paved the way for the restoration of Maryland's proprietary government, for he renounced Catholicism, attaching himself to the Church of England. A generation later this helped his son Charles to restore the proprietary government.

Divorced in 1705

As proprietary, however, there is no record of Benedict's acts, because of his death soon after accession to the title. In the scant personal data concerning him, the date of his birth is set at about 1679, as

his father had written a letter in July of that year stating that Benedict—who must have been a very, very young nobleman at that time—had not yet cut his teeth.

The records of his marriage to Lady Charlotte Lee, moreover, are confined to curt facts—they were divorced in 1705 after she had borne him seven children. According to John Calvert, of Philadelphia, Benedict Leonard was married twice after his divorce. The records of children by these subsequent marriages are not at hand. The son of Benedict and Lady Charlotte, Charles, fifth Baron Baltimore, succeeded to the title on the death of his father on April 5, 1715, and perhaps the chief event, so far as concerns Maryland, during his lifetime was that the proprietary government was restored.

Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore, 1699-1751.

Calvert Cheated.

His guardian, Lord Guilford, lost no time in hurrying posthaste to court and pointing out the fact that Charles was a Protestant; with scarcely a ripple of confusion, the thing was accomplished. But the Maryland province was no longer under the supreme authority of the Lords Baltimore, as in the old days when Cecilius Calvert made its laws and levied his taxes, held absolute authority as a benign and beloved lord.

Now the House of Assembly had adopted as its model the English House of Commons; religious liberty in Maryland became less marked, and an important milestone in Maryland's history was passed when the William Penn dispute was finally settled—not to Maryland's advantage.

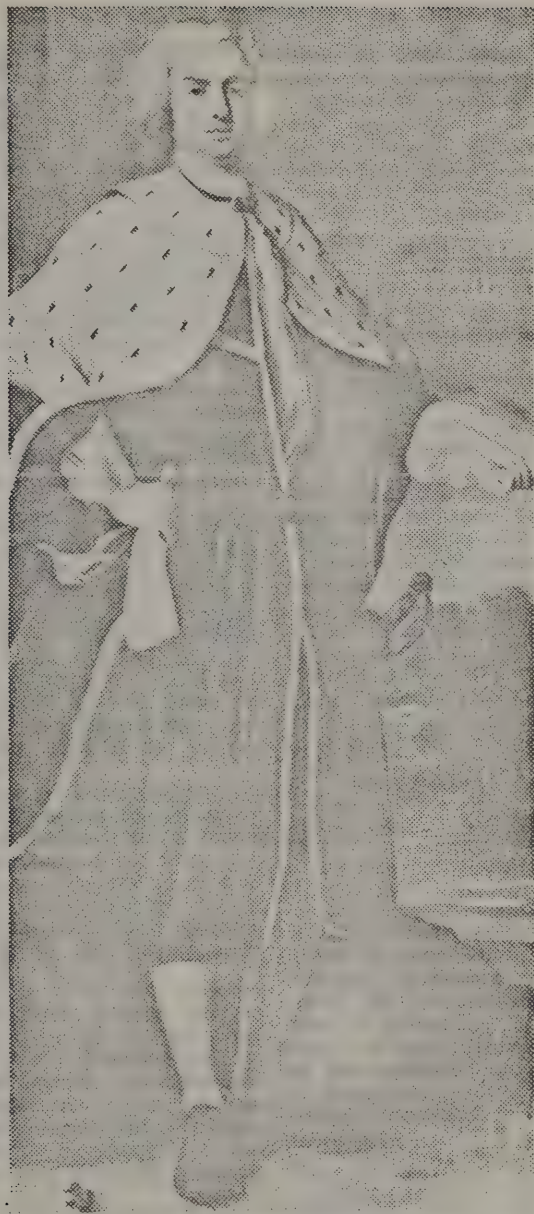
Maryland's Great Loss

In a pamphlet published by the Maryland Tercentenary Commission

in connection with the celebration, it is stated:

"The story of how the three sons of William Penn, by means of a false map, and certain deceitful statements, induced Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, to settle the controversy as he thought along the line of the fortieth degree of latitude (the boundary called for in the original charter) is too long to be recited here. When Charles discovered that he had been cheated, he instituted a suit in the courts of England, which became a cause célèbre. It was finally decided against Maryland."

Through the tireless efforts of the Penns, Maryland lost an area which contains the present-day cities and towns of Philadelphia, York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Mercersburg and Confluence—nine counties and three Delaware counties, all rich in coal or farming lands. These today contain a population of about 4,000,000.



CHARLES CALVERT, 1699-1751
Fifth Lord Baltimore.
Purchased by Dr. Hugh H. Young in 1933.

Frederick, Sixth Lord Baltimore, 1732-1772.

Revelry For Charles

As for Charles' personal life, it included a second marriage in 1730 to Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Jannsen, of Surrey, from whom he afterward obtained a partial divorce. His three children were Frederick, later the sixth Lord Baltimore; Louisa, who afterward became Mrs. Browning, and Caroline, from whom Caroline County, Maryland, derives its name and who later became the wife of Governor Eden, of Maryland.

Shown in the portrait purchased by Dr. Hugh H. Young as a handsome man in peer's robe, with lace cravat and small powdered wig, Charles gained the favor of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, becoming Gentleman of the Bedchamber to that dignitary; Warden of the Stannaries and Cofferer; Commissioner of the Admiralty and member of the Parliament for Surrey. Although he visited Maryland during the Penn dispute and presided over the Maryland Assembly, he was occupied by his duties in England—an important man at court and held high in the esteem of the King.

Too, he traveled considerably. At the court of Frederick the Great of Prussia, then Crown Prince, there were compliments and revelry for Charles . . . gay Austrian beauties . . . dances and cobwebbed wines. And more than that, for Frederick wrote of him to that rapier of a man, Voltaire:

"This milord is a very sensible man, who possesses a great deal of knowledge and thinks, like us, that science can be no disparagement to nobility, nor degrade an illustrious rank. I admire the genius of the Anglais (Charles had interested himself considerably in science) as one does a fine face through a crape veil."

To another correspondent Frederick wrote that "we talked much of philosophy, of art, of science; in short, of all that can be included in the taste of cultivated people."

Upon Charles' death on April 24, 1751, his son, Frederick, succeeded

him as Lord Baltimore. Frederick was a courtier and a visitor to Continental courts. In 1753 he married Lady Diana Egerton, daughter of the Duke of Bridgewater. Separated three years later, they gave a 1934 cause for their action—"incompatibility of temper."

Will Attacked

Frederick died without legitimate children. And to Henry Harford, his son, he bequeathed the province of Maryland.

Frederick had for some time diligently tried to break the entail created by his father's will, under which the proprietaryship of Maryland would pass to Frederick's eldest sister, the Hon. Louisa Browning, wife of John Browning Esq., should Frederick die without heir.

Proceedings in chancery were instituted against the executors of the will, asserting Mrs. Browning's rights and the executors—one of whom was Robert Eden, governor of Maryland and the husband of Caroline, Frederick's younger sister—secured Harford's recognition as proprietary by the Maryland Assembly.

Revolution! Liberty!

But there was a roll of drums in the air . . . there was unrest . . . there was a ship with a cargo of tea, burned in broad daylight at Annapolis—perhaps the world's most fateful bonfire. In taverns and in the great mansion where fiddles played nightly, gentlemen said again and again one phrase over their decanters of Madeira: "Revolution! Liberty!" It was echoed and re-echoed at the cockfights and the fox hunts of the gilded youth—it rolled at last around the world.

Calvert Rule Ended

When Governor Eden sailed, unmolested, on June 26, 1776—aboard the Fowey, a British vessel under a flag of truce—the proprietary government of Maryland was no more. Farewell to the old regime; farewell to the colonial period. And farewell, too, to the Lords Baltimore.

RARE CALVERT PORTRAITS BY FAMOUS ARTISTS

Brought to Baltimore by Dr. Hugh H. Young.

By MARY FISHER.

"On Wednesday, July 26, 1933, a sale of portraits of great importance to Maryland was held at Sotheby's, the celebrated auction house, in London, England. These were the portraits of the six Lords Baltimore, which were offered for sale by Sir Timothy Calvert Eden, sixth baronet of Maryland. They had come down to him through Caroline Calvert, daughter of Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, and sister of Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore, who died without legitimate children. Caroline Calvert had married Sir Robert Eden, who in 1768 was appointed Governor of Maryland and created baronet of Maryland by his brother-in-law, Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore."

Thus, in a pamphlet issued by the Maryland Tercentenary Commission, is described the conditions leading to the purchase by Dr. Hugh Hampton Young of the portraits in question — six brilliant, contemporary paintings of the six Barons Baltimore.

Dr. Hugh Young, great Baltimore surgeon and authority on the history of Maryland, was visiting the American ambassador this summer, and had been notified of the sale by Thomas Agnew & Sons, Ltd. Dr. Young hurried over to Sotheby's six days before the sale, but was notified by telephone the next day that a well-known Baltimorean had been commissioned to buy the portraits. Dr. Young signified his delight that they were to be secured for Maryland and shortly left for Paris with his daughter, to see the Davis Cup tennis matches.

Upon his return on Aug. 1, he was told by Agnew that the pictures, instead of going to the Walters Art Gallery, had been bought

by various bidders, the name of the purchasers being undisclosed—save one. This was Lord Duveen, who had paid 4,600 pounds for a portrait of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, by Gerard Soest.

Withdrawn From Sale

Agnew, commissioned by Dr. Young to discover the owners of the portraits, soon found that Sir Timothy Eden had bought in, to withdraw them from the sale, the portraits of the first, third, fourth and sixth Lords Baltimore, but that the fifth Lord Baltimore's portrait had been bought by another purchaser. By whom? Agnew did not know, but promised to find the purchaser if given more time.

Through Agnew, meanwhile, Dr. Young got in touch with Sir Timothy, who agreed to part with the portraits so they could go to the State of Maryland. In a few days the negotiations were completed, and as the sum asked was not at hand, the American ambassador, the Hon. Robert Worth Bingham, personally guaranteed the sale.

But there was still that fifth portrait of Frederick, last Baron Baltimore. And now Agnew came to Dr. Young with news. The purchaser was Alfred, Lord Fairfax, born in Maryland and now assuming the title of his forefathers and a seat in the House of Lords. He agreed with Dr. Young that the portrait belonged in the Maryland collection—and sold it, graciously declining a profit.

Then, too, Dr. Young was informed by Lord Fairfax that the portrait of Benedict Calvert, governor of Maryland and second son of the fourth Lord Baltimore, was owned by Hallam Tuck, a former



FREDERICK CALVERT. 1732-1772.

Sixth, and Last Lord Baltimore.

Portrait probably by Johann Ludwig Tietz.

Purchased from Sir Timothy Eden, by Dr. Hugh H. Young
in 1933.

Baltimorean who now lives in Belgium. Through Lord Fairfax this portrait, too, was obtained.

Portraits Exhibited

The pictures, carefully cleaned and restored, were placed on exhibition Oct. 28, in a hall overlooking a garden at the American embassy, and then sent here. They arrived in time for the celebration of the sailing of the first colonists from Cowes, England, November 22.

After a preview, the portraits were exhibited at the War Memorial Building at an elaborate ceremony marking the tercentenary. Attended by many dignitaries, the exercises included a radio address by President Roosevelt and addresses from England by Lord Fairfax and Sir Timothy Eden.

The portraits, to initiate and amateur alike, have a sure and sudden appeal; lined along the walls of the War Memorial they are impressive, bold and marked by audacious flares of vivid color. Formality and deftness of execution are apparent in all, the features clearly defining the character of the subjects. Particularly beautiful are the Kneller and the Mytens.

The latter is the portrait of George Calvert, first Baron Baltimore, painted in 1627. Black velvet and white lace . . . blur of scarlet table cover; the nobleman's courtly figure, with good-tempered, dignified features.

A Student of Rubens

For many years the painter, Daniel Mytens, was a great and favored court painter—once a humble saddler at The Hague, in Holland; pet of the court in later years. Mytens, for whom sat Charles I, his queen, others of the royal family and distinguished nobles. Included among the latter were Lord Baltimore and the Earl and Countess of Arundel, also of interest to Maryland.

The Maryland Tercentenary pamphlet says of Mytens that "he was formerly a student of Rubens and became the principal exponent of the great Dutch school in England,

where he preceded Van Dyke, who followed him in court favor after Mytens returned to Holland."

Story of Success

The portrait of Cecilius Calvert, done by Gerard Soest, was copied by Miss Florence Mackubin for Dr. Young 25 years ago, when Dr. Young was chairman of the house committee of the Baltimore Club. A beautiful facsimile piece of work, the picture makes a charming substitute; it hung for years on the club walls and left the Peale Museum, where it has reposed of late, for the tercentenary celebration. It shows the Baron Baltimore costumed in the style of the Cromwellians; in his right hand is a map of Maryland and at his side his young son Charles.

The brilliant portrait of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, showing him at full length in peer's robes with ermine cape and large, flowing wig, was done by Sir Godfrey Kneller, one of the most celebrated painters of his day and a disciple of Rembrandt and Raphael.

It was a dramatic little scene that brought the young German, Kneller, into the razzle-dazzle of court fame—Charles II, in the presence of two royal dukes and other members of the court, was about to sit for a portrait by Sir Peter Lely, when Kneller was asked to draw the king's picture at the same sitting.

He came through with ease, not to mention glory. In the Dictionary of National Biography, it is said that "he not only completed the portrait, but obtained so good a likeness as to excite the wonder of all present, including the king and Lely himself. Being still young and good-looking, with a graceful figure and confident manner, Kneller's success was from that day assured." He was the court painter for many years, one of his most notable commissions being a trip to Paris to paint Louis XVI.

The portrait of Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Baron Baltimore, shown in peer's robes with ermine cape and lace cravat, is unsigned, as

at the time it was done it was the fashion for artists not to sign their work. The prominence of Calvert, however, suggests that the portrait is the work of a famed artist.

As for Charles, fifth Baron Baltimore, his portrait was made under like conditions and is also unsigned. That of Frederick, sixth and last Lord Baltimore, is the work of Johann Ludwig Tietz, a painter of Konigsburg and Berlin, who went to London to paint Queen Charlotte and other members of the court. Frederick stands, forever caught in time, against an architectural background in the splendor of his pink coat and his embroidered waistcoat, knee breeches and white stockings.

Benedict Calvert, governor of Maryland, was painted by Francis Brerewood, who came to America with his father, also named Francis

Brerewood. The elder Brerewood was custodian of records of Baltimore County and his son became an architect and painter. His brother, Thomas, married Charlotte Calvert, sister of Benedict Leonard Calvert, and lived at My Lady's Manor on an estate given to his wife by her brother.

The importance to Maryland of these portraits cannot be over-emphasized.* It is the sober stuff of history made fresh and brilliant by a flash of color, by the magic of gifted brushes. And supplementing them are the letters of the Lords Baltimore, with very human blots and corrections . . . letters that foretold Maryland's very existence, that send the present, in a flash of memory, back to the youth of an entire province.

*These portraits are now upon exhibition at the Municipal Art Museum, Baltimore.



BENEDICT CALVERT, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, 1727-1731.
 Son of Benedict Leonard, 4th Lord Baltimore. From portraits by Francis
 Brerewood, who came to America and became an architect and painter.
 Purchased by Dr. Hugh H. Young in 1933 from Sir Timothy Eden.

THE BEGINNINGS OF MARYLAND IN THE NEW WORLD

St. Mary's City—The First Capital

1634-1694

By MRS. ARTHUR BARNEVELD BIBBINS.

The long-heralded departure of the Maryland colonists in the sturdy ships, the *Ark* and *Dove*, from London for the New World in October, 1633, was followed by their dramatic recall to Gravesend by the mistaken order of the Privy Council to Admiral Pennington in the Narrow Seas. It bore the fateful words "Haste! Haste! Haste!" ten times repeated, with "Poste-haste!" and "All-speed!" added—all because of the false and foolish report that Cecil, Lord Baltimore, "was sending nuns and soldiers to Spain."

Such a report was "laughable," indeed, as Lord Baltimore wrote his friend, the Earl of Strafford; but it was also tragic, for though the ships got away a month later, from Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, November 22, in fine shape, Lord Baltimore, himself, was detained long years in England, to appease the opposition of Virginia to the enterprise. In fact until his death in 1675, nearly fifty years later, he never saw his hopeful colony, fair Maryland, to whose guidance he devoted so much of his long lifetime.

We are to follow the ships once again to Maryland in this Tercentenary year of remembrance, and learn of their approach to Maryland's shores, and how and where they began a permanent habitation.

FIRST IMPRESSION OF THE NEW WORLD.

The stirring incidents which attended the arrival of the first English settlers in Maryland, are of the keenest interest to us today, as showing how they were received by the natives, and what

impression the land and water of this delectable region first made upon the new arrivals.

After a judicious stop at the Barbados for seed corn, food supplies and potatoes (January 3 to 24), where the *Ark's* voyagers were overjoyed to be joined again, after six week's separation, by the belated *Dove*, they anchored at Martinique, where two canoes of Indians came aboard with the "first watermelons, and muskmelons" they had seen, and "bonanas, a curious fruit in a cluster like a hundred ripe yellow cucumbers together, with much the temper (flavor) of Marmalade." (marmalade.)

They arrived at Point Comfort February 27, where the Virginians constrained by a letter from the King to Gov. Harvey, furnished them with provisions, much against his Council's will, and Wm. Claiborne told them the Indians were arrayed in arms against them, believing them to be Spaniards.

On the 3rd of March they sailed up the Chesapeake to the "Patomeck." Father White breaks into rapture over the scene that thrilled every heart.

"This bay" he says, "is the most delightful water I ever saw, with a channel from four to eight fathoms deep, and ten leagues broad,* at this time of year full of fish—yet it doth yielde to Patomeck. This is the sweetest and greatest river I have seen, so that the Thames is but a little finger to it. No marshes nor swamps about it, but solid firm ground, not choked up with scrubs, but so as a coach and four horses may travel through it.

At our coming we found all the Indians in arms, the king of Pascataway had drawn together 500 bowmen, and great fires were lighted by night all over the country", which seemed a very inhospitable reception to the newcomers.

As the Indians constructed their canoes by burning, or hollowing out, a tree trunk, "the bigness of our ship" (the *Ark*) made them excitedly report to each other we "came in a canoe as big as an island, with so many men as trees were in a wood," which threw terror into them all.

For safety's sake, they first came ashore (about March 10th) on an island they named St. Clement's, now Blackiston's, where

*24 to 48 feet deep by 30 miles broad.

they kept a watchguard day and night, to protect the men employed in felling trees, building a barge, and making log-stakes "pales" (or fence-stakes) for the Fort or "pallizado"—they knew they must build as soon as they selected their permanent town-site.

The Virginians planted a cross when they first landed at Cape Henry, but were fiercely attacked by the Indians and two of them wounded, before reaching Jamestown. The Marylanders were wise enough to land on an island first, until they made friends with the natives. Profiting by their neighbors' unfortunate experience of settling on low-lying malarial Jamestown, which bred death and sickness, they moved soon after to the high, healthy mainland.

Governor Calvert followed his brother Cecil's careful instructions (preserved to this day at the Maryland Historical Society) to seek a site for settlement that should be above all "high and healthful, fruitful, easily fortified, and convenient for trade" with both England and the Indians.

Fortunately while making peace with the Emperor of Pascataway (nearly opposite Mt. Vernon), he chanced upon Captain Henry Fleete, a friendly Virginia fur-trader, who spoke the Indian tongue, knew the country well and could guide him to his desire.

THE EMPEROR GIVES LEAVE "TO SIT DOWN IN MARYLAND."

A somewhat terrifying experience awaited him as he came ashore from the *Dove* at Pascataway. Five hundred bowmen with arrows came to meet him at the water's side. Captain Fleete's presence adjusted matters. "The Emperor perceiving we came with good intent, went aboard the *Dove*, despite protests of his braves, and diplomatically gave leave for us to 'sit down or not as we pleased' in his country. We could 'use our own discretion.' So 'we sat down'!"

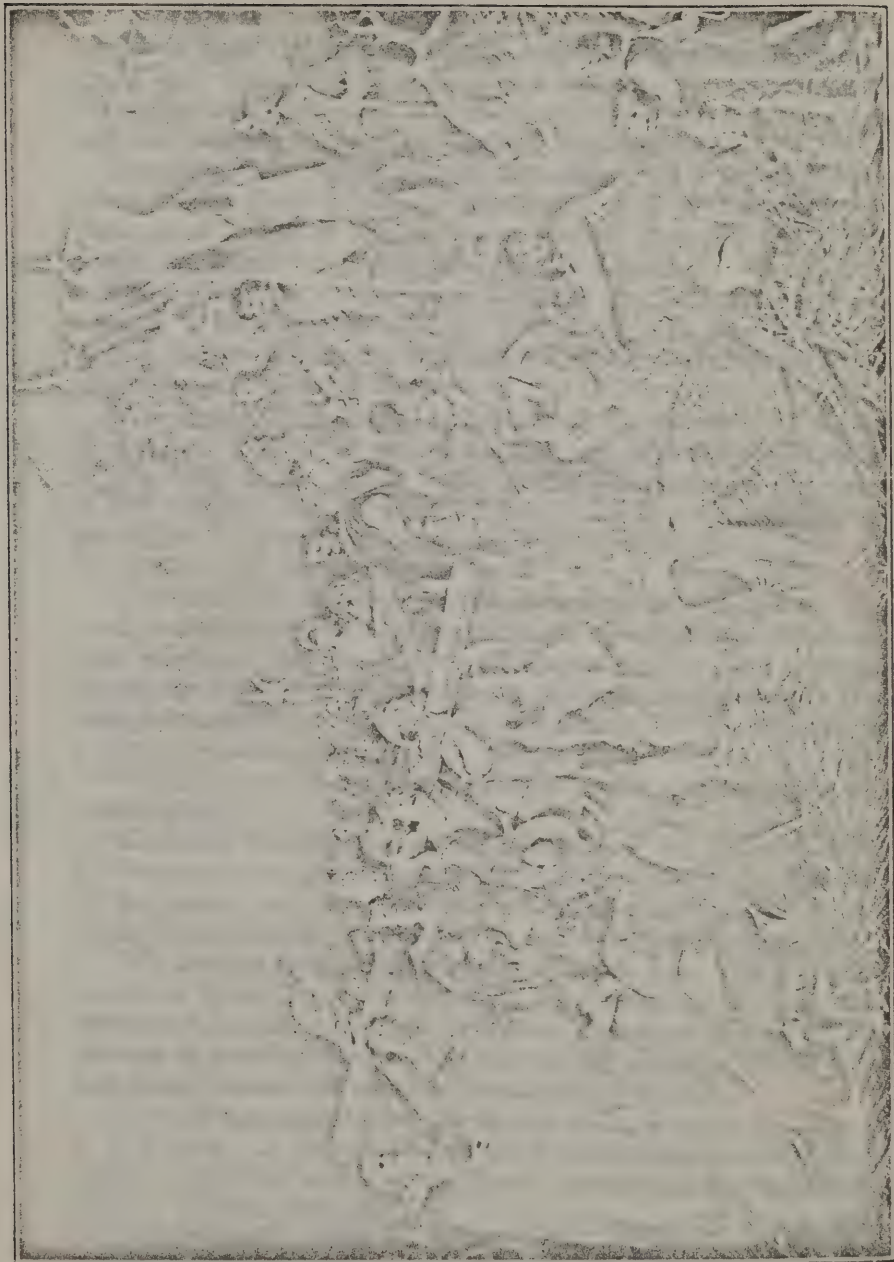
Governor Calvert then returned with Captain Fleete to St. Clement's, and "took his barge now made up," to explore the rivers.

CROSS-PLANTING, THANKSGIVING FOR SAFE ARRIVAL.

As the Virginians had planted a cross when they first landed at Cape Henry in April, 1607, so the Marylanders, having the consent of the Indian Chief, on March 25, O. S., which was New Year's Day, and also the day of the Annunciation on the church calendar, erected a cross hewn out of a tree as a trophy to Christ, and took possession in the name of the King and of the Proprietary. The erection of a cross seems to have been a Christian custom when colony planting, and the taking possession was done more formally, a little later when they went ashore on the mainland at St. Mary's, March 27.

As Lord Baltimore had given his brother Leonard, the Lieutenant Governor, very explicit directions "to suffer no offence to be given to any of the Protestants, whereby any just complaint may hereafter be made by them in Virginia or England, and that for that end, they cause all acts of Roman Catholic religion to be done as privately as may be, and this to be observed on land as well as at sea," it seems quite unlikely that the religious side of the ceremony was stressed as liable to give offense. It is far more probable that the planting of a cross was such as was done by the Anglican Virginians at their first landing, April 29, 1607, as a token of thanksgiving to God for their safe arrival, and the entrusting of the colony and its future to His guidance, and protection—this was the scene which would only arouse emotions common to all.

As there were so many diverse elements represented among the colonists, this scene has been a favorite one with artists, the first and therefore, most notable of whom, Mr. Frank B. Mayer, being a Marylander is entitled to much consideration for the years and thought he early bestowed upon his painting—the Planting of Maryland, which has long occupied a conspicuous place in the State House, at Annapolis. He quotes Father White's Relation of Maryland as to the scene, and gives his own interpretation of it.



THE PLANTING OF THE COLONY.
From the painting by Frank R. Meyer in the State House at Annapolis, Md.

THE PLANTING OF MARYLAND, AS THE ARTIST SAW IT.

"Here upon the 25th of March, we took upon our shoulders a great cross hewn out of a tree, and with the Governor and his associates took possession of this country for Christ, our Saviour, and our Sovereign Lord, the King of England."

The artist Mr. Mayer viewed this scene "As a forward movement in the World's history—the Arbor Day of Toleration, the planting of a tree of life, in whose growth, posterity will rejoice under the shadow of liberty and charity forever.

These Pilgrims of Maryland joined in the faith of a free conscience, I believe announced a 'New Era,' " he once wrote his friend, Dr. A. B. Bibbins, who secured the original drawing of this painting for Goucher College,

"The Spirit of the Age," he explained, "is embodied in the soldier and the priest, the one all courage and courtesy, the exponent of our State motto 'Manly deeds and womanly words,' the other, of self-sacrifice and the glory of God. Religious solemnity, and the glitter of European arms invade the wilderness hitherto untrodden save by the stealthy savage.

"The winds of March wave the banners of Maryland and England, and the bursts of sunshine illumine the cross and its bearers, who represent the elements of the future State. The workman whose axe has felled the first tree is the precursor of today's free-man and legislator. The yeoman will become the planter, and the courtier, the owner of a manor.

"The adventurous mariner wears his pistols and best attire as a sailor ashore.

"Governor Calvert, the standard bearer of the Colony, asserts his leadership in quiet dignity, while Father White, the historian of the colony, and the tree-bearers halt to chant the 'Te Deum,' while Calvert waits its cessation to complete the ceremony.

"His brother George leans on a tree beside him, and the negro, Matthias Tonsa, kneels behind him. The sedge grass of the shore reveals an Indian canoe, and its owners, daughters of a race whose destiny is foreshadowed in the conquering glance of the English boy whose Saxon will controls his impatient mastiff.

"The old man near Calvert seeks rest with his pious grandson in a new land. A lady with her maid are grouped near Calvert, while a Cavalier and Puritan kneel together in the foreground, yet not without restraint."

It is a noble conception, worthy of the Maryland artist's long thought and preparation, and worthier of the purpose of the colony it seeks to commemorate.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE—'THE MARYLANDERS' FIRST HOME.

With Captain Fleet's guidance "we decided to seate our plantation 16 miles down the Potomac, on a bread flowing river (now St. Mary's), where we found a great harbor beneath a high plateau which could not be surpassed for situation."

Here they found an ideal, cleared Indian village-site, and were received very kindly by the stalwart King of the Yaocomicos.

Much has been depicted of William Penn's purchase of the site of Philadelphia from the Shackamaxon Indians, but here nearly fifty years earlier, Governor Leonard Calvert, "to avoid all colour of wrong," bought the space of thirty miles of ground from them (practically the area of St. Mary's County) for English cloth, axes, hoes, knives, hatchets, and peaceful agricultural implements.

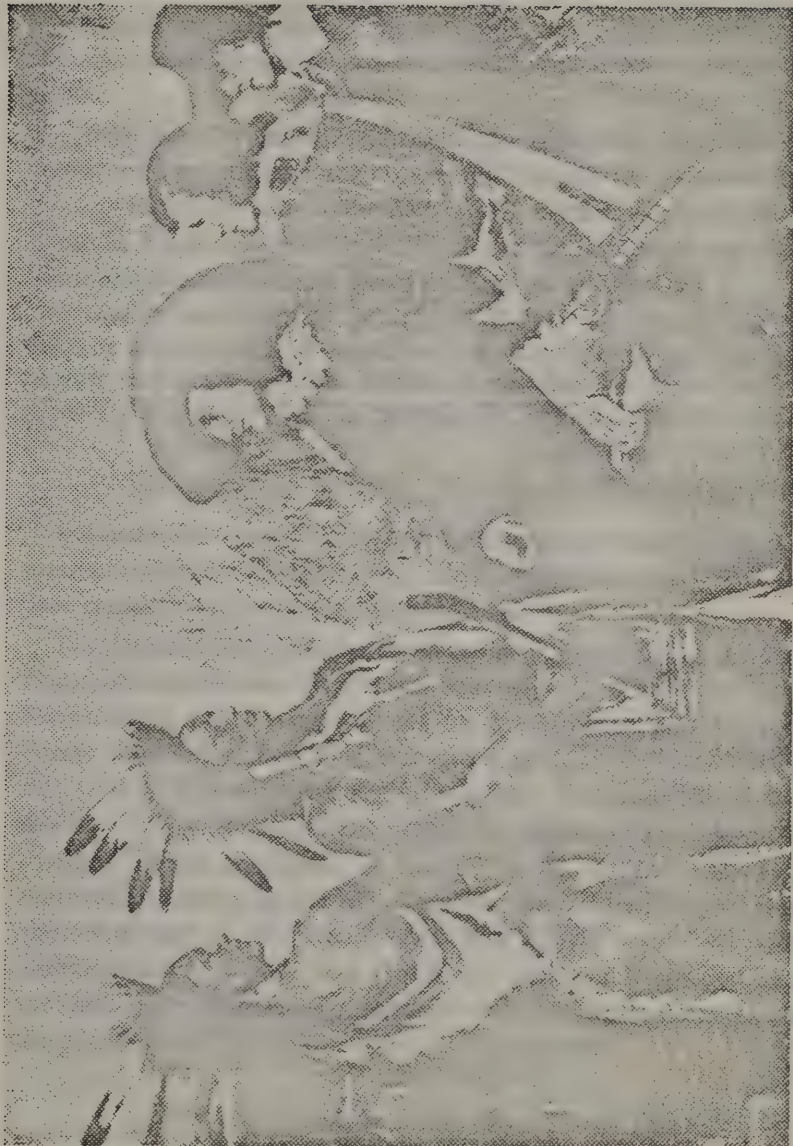
TREATY UNDER A MULBERRY TREE—CALVERT PURCHASES
THE LAND.

This notable scene of Governor Calvert's treaty with the Yaocomicos, beneath the historic white mulberry tree, upon what is known now as "Church Bluff or Point"—"a spot so charming Europe can scarce show one to surpass it," has been splendidly portrayed for posterity by the late Maryland artist C. Y. Turner, in the corridor of the Baltimore Court House.

As his tribe was soon to migrate West to escape the attacks of the "giant Susquehannocks" from the head of the Bay, King Yaocomico offered to share his town with the settlers until their crops were gathered, when they would depart.

To take possession of a cleared town-site, with growing crops, upon a high, and healthy plateau, forty feet above the river was great good luck indeed.

The King gave Calvert his own wigwam, covered with mats, and his sleeping quarters overnight, a mat stretched hammock-fashion across boards, and then guided him about the country, and waterways the next day.



Governor Leonard Calvert with his Commissioners, Captain Thomas Cornwalys, and Secretary Jerome Hawley making the Treaty with the King and Wiscoes of the Yucocomia Indians for the soil of Maryland, March 27, 1634.
From the mural by C. Y. Turner, in the Court House, Baltimore, Md.

CALVERT TAKES FORMAL POSSESSION OF MARYLAND SOIL,
MARCH 27, 1634.

The taking possession of the soil of Maryland was accomplished with as much formality as conditions permitted on March 27, 1634.

Landing at "Chancellors Point" the Governor, "gentlemen adventurers" and the colonists marched around the crescent-shaped shore, with much firing of muskets, and Lord Baltimore's heraldic colors of black and gold unfurled to the breeze, while the Indians looked on, amazed at this scene of English civilization.

"Here it was that on March 27, 1634, agreement was made between the stalwart Yaocomicos and the eager Englishmen, and here it was that Governor Calvert upon this unrivaled bluff commanding St. Mary's harbor laid out St. Mary's City."

THE ERA OF FIRST THINGS—MARYLAND'S FIRST STREETS.

We have now reached the fascinating stage where things were to be planned for the first time, the first streets to be laid out, the first houses built, and first crops planted.

The Indians had already fixed the first trails, along the Ridge. These in turn became St. Mary's first streets. They were Middle Street, which ran through the middle of the colony, and Mattapany Street, which followed the Indian trail across to the neighboring seat of the Mattapanient Indians on the Patuxent River to the north. Today it sometimes bears the more modern name "St. James' " Road or Street, as leading to St. James' Chapel, but every effort should be made to preserve the rare old native nomenclature of one of Maryland's two first streets, especially as this Indian seat became in time the chosen summer home of Charles, the third Lord Baltimore,—the first to be Governor in person, and the place where his Council met for many years.

LORD BALTIMORE'S EXCELLENT TOWN PLAN.

The instructions of Cecil Calvert to his brother Leonard were very explicit as to a Town Plan. First of all safety and protec-

tion were to be secured by the erection of a Fort, then a store house for their goods, then he directed that a Governor's House be constructed near to the Fort, with a chapel near by, and that a town be seated near it, wherein all the planters were "to build their homes in as decent and uniform a manner as possible, near adjoining one to another, and that for that purpose streets were to be marked out, and that gardens on the back sides of the lots be assigned every man, according to the proportion of every man's adventure, and a report to be made to him with a map, so he may see justice done."

Governor Calvert endeavored to follow his brother's instructions closely. The very friendly attitude of the Indians, showing them how to hunt and fish in strange waters, and loaning them their own wigwams as their first habitations when ashore from the ships inclined them to building their houses first, and especially the storehouse for their goods before the fort was undertaken.

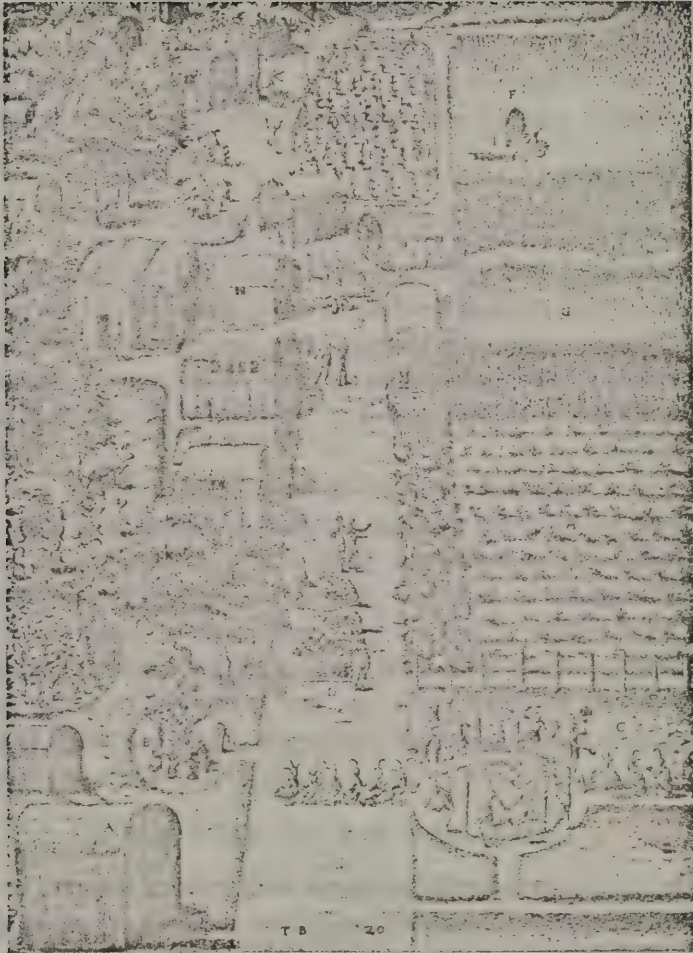
HOW THE INDIANS LOOKED.

Of their physical appearance Father White records:

"The natives are very tall and well proportioned; their skin is naturally dark, and they make it uglier by staining it, generally with red paint mixed with oil, to keep off the mosquitoes, thinking more of their own comfort than of appearances. They disfigure their countenances with other colors, too, painting them in various, truly hideous ways, a dark blue above the nose, and red below, or the reverse. And as they live to extreme old age without having beards, they counterfeit them with paint, by drawing lines of various colors from the extremities of the lips to the ears. They generally have black hair, which they carry round in a knot to the left ear, and fasten with a band, adding some ornament. (A free translation of the Indian name *Piscataway* is "one who plaits his hair up sideways and backwards.") Some of them wear on their foreheads the figure of a fish, made of copper. They adorn their necks with glass beads, like necklaces."

THE INDIANS INSTRUCT THE ENGLISH.

All went well for a time. They began to plant their gardens of corn, potatoes and pumpkins, after the fashion of the Indians



AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

This was the kind of native village the Maryland colonists found at St. Mary's. Note the first "street" or roadway, the oblong bark wigwams covered with woven reed mats, the corn, vegetable and tobacco plats, or gardens. From Tyler's "Cradle of a Republic."

(see page —) with provision for crops of tobacco, to forestall any such desperate "starving time" as Lord Baltimore well knew had nearly extinguished the Virginia and New England settlements. The women were being rapidly inducted into the mysteries of grinding corn into cornmeal, and making delectable corn-pone, and "omini" (hominy), when suddenly the Indians became unfriendly and threatening.

FORT ST. MARY'S COMPLETED IN HASTE.

Learning through Captain Fleete that they had been alarmed by the reports of Claiborne (who wished to expel the Marylanders) that the new arrivals were not English but their enemies the Spaniards, the colonists dropped house-building, and set to work to build Fort St. Mary's, which it is reported they completed in six weeks.

This was all the more surprising because of its size, as a letter written from Leonard Calvert to his business partner, Sir Richard Lechford, May 30, 1634, and recently purchased by the Maryland Historical Society, narrates that this first fort of Maryland was nearly a city block in area, being, he wrote, "a pallizado of one hundred and twentie yards square, with four flankes, mounted with one piece of ordnance, and six murderers, in places most convenient," but we learn, they had "four murderers and seven pieces more to mount forthwith."

CANNON FROM THE ARK STILL EXIST.

It is of extreme interest that several of these first cannon which probably came in the *Ark*, and were discovered waterpitted from having lain in the river so many years, were drawn from the water in 1824 at Fort St. Inigoes farther down the shore, and are now to be seen—one in front of the State House at Annapolis, and two more in front of Georgetown University, D. C. Two others of these rare relics of Maryland's early days we had the pleasure of being shown deep in the woods a year ago near St. Inigoes, used as boundary posts between Cross Manor and St. Inigoes, (we learn they will soon adorn the State House lawn at St. Mary's).

FORT ST. MARY'S—THE FIRST ASSEMBLY HOUSE.

Tradition says of this first historic Fort St. Mary's, at the mouth of Key's Creek, that it consisted of a large, log block-house and magazine, protected by stockades and ramparts of earth. The stockade was no doubt built of the pales or logs prepared at St. Clement's. A chimney in the servants' cottage, at the rear of Mr. J. Spence Howard's residence, is said to be a relic of the Fort, which must have been of considerable size, as the "first three sessions of the General Assembly were held there, one of which contained 90 members," so that the Fort was our First Assembly House as well as place of defence. Mr. Frank Mayer thought it of such interest that he made a water color sketch, embodying the results of his researches, which it is hoped may come to light once more.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AND FIELD.

Adjoining the Fort on the north was a large lot, the "Governor's Field," and his house, "a large frame building," about 100 yards from the Fort, and "250 yards from the river, and about the same distance from Middle Street, on which it fronted." To the right of the Governor's Field was St. Mary's Chapel yard, where the first chapel stood, used in common for all religious services, after they had used an Indian wigwam for the earliest service on coming ashore. It was later owned by the Catholics and later still bought by the Calverts.

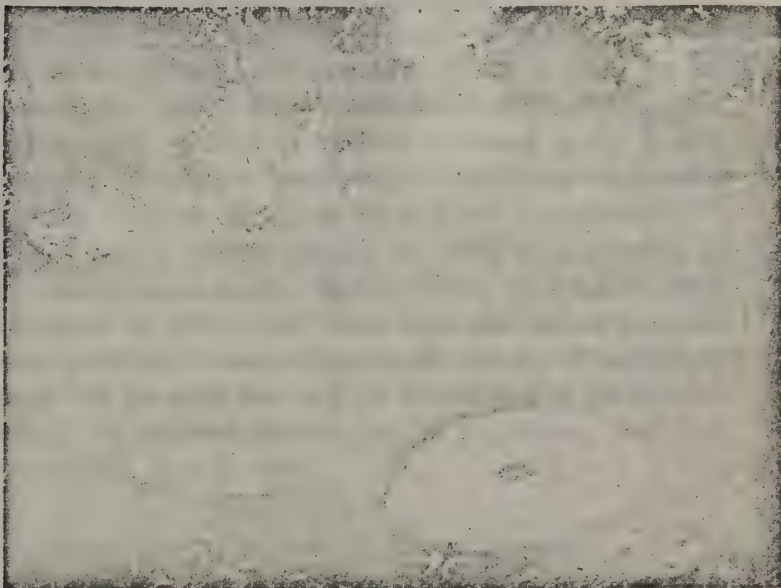
THE MARKET SQUARE.

Across Middle Street, opposite Governor Calvert's Field and the Chapel Lot, was what was known as the "Market Square," where the weekly market was held and the ancient Court of Piepoudrea or "Court of dusty feet" to try cases of quick justice for those who had only time to come to the Annual Fair to have their causes adjusted while there, so Dr. James Walter Thomas, a descendant of Leonard Calvert and the earliest authority on St. Mary's, tells us.*

*Chronicles of Colonial Maryland, James W. Thomas.



These ancient water-worn "Murderers" or cannon which came in the Ark and Dove, equipped Fort St. Mary's, and Fort St. Inigoes. These two rescued from the river in 1824 are now at Georgetown University, D. C. A third stands in front of the State House at Annapolis, Md.



ORIGINAL GRANITE MILL STONES.

Brought in the Ark from England, with which the First Water Mill in Maryland (and third in America) was completed by Capt. Thomas Cornwallays Gent, within six months after the Colonists' arrival in March, 1634. These ancient 300-year-old mill stones still exist at St. Mary's, and are among the most interesting survivals of the founding of the Colony.

FIRST WATER MILL, BUILT BY CAPTAIN CORNWALEYS, 1634.

Directly to the north of the "Market Square" stood the ancient Town Water Mill, erected in 1634 on Mill Creek, by public-spirited Captain Thomas Cornwaleys, who built it as he said "before I built a house to put mine own head into."

This was, it should be known, one of the first water mills (probably the third) in America, and certainly "one of the very few erected by private enterprise, rather than by public contribution." It would, therefore, seem that such an important early institution as the first mill by which the settlers could have their corn ground and meal provided,—the first commercial enterprise of the Colony—should be suitably restored to day as a memorial to the sterling and unselfish public-spirit of Captain Cornwaleys, a patriot and chief citizen, and one of the most valuable champions as well of the best interests and prerogatives of the colonists. This fact is well proven by his spirited contention for the right of the colonists to initiate their own laws in the first Assemblies, until Lord Baltimore was wise enough to agree.

This first mill of Maryland was operated till 1723, and practically all of the old dam still remains. What is more unique and notable is that the actual old mill stones of English granite brought in the *Ark* in 1634 are still in existence at St. Mary's today, awaiting Maryland's public spirit which, let us hope is today as great as Cornwaleys', to rebuild this quaint mill and set its venerable mill wheels (among the most ancient relics in America) turning once again. Father White, in his first letter back to England in 1634, says "They have also set up a water-mill for the grinding of corn adjoining the towne. Thus within the space of sixe moneths was laid the foundation of the Colonie of Maryland, and whoever intends now to goe thither shall find the way so trodden as to be easy."

MARYLAND SHIPS CORN TO NEW ENGLAND.

The first water-mill, in Massachusetts, was built in 1633, but that was five years after the colony was started, and London saw

its first saw-mill erected the same year, but it was believed it was a machine to deprive the laboring man of employment, and it was destroyed—so Maryland can boast much foresight as well as public spirit in the speedy erection of its first grist mill, apparently the third in the colonies.

It was Cornwaleys, too, who early dispatched the *Dove* with a full cargo of corn to New England and began Maryland's first commercial enterprise and coastwise trade with her neighbors.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPRING AND "CASTLE."

Across Mattapany Street from the mill and following the strong-flowing mill-stream back to its source in the delightful "Governor's Spring", we come to the site of Thomas Cornwaleys' first house, before he built that choice brick house "Cross Manor" (now owned by Mrs. Charles Grason), one of the first of brick in America, erected about 1640. Here he seems to have constructed at St. Mary's near the spring that notable group of buildings known later as the Governor's Castle or "St. Peters"; so charmingly described by John Pendleton Kennedy in his realistic portrayal of life at St. Mary's in "Rob of The Bowl." The house built apparently by Cornwaleys in 1638 is thus described by Kennedy.

"A massive building of dark red brick, about forty feet square, two stories high, with arched brick porch in front, and two large chimneys near the centre of the building. Narrow windows looking out beyond the Fort to the river. A wooden balustrade capped the mansion, from which a series of arcades led to a group of smaller buildings and stables, arranged around a grassy court surrounded by waving trees, a lordly group, much the most pretentious at St. Mary's." Its superior style of architecture was noted as early as 1640.

It was owned by Philip Calvert in 1664, and later by Charles Lord Baltimore, by whom it was very likely enlarged. An imposing brick wall enclosed the whole group giving it the appearance of a fortification. Some of the bricks and basement tile were long seen in the depression left by the house covered picturesquely by morning-glory vines.

On the hill to the north of the "Castle" long remained the roomy brick house of Mistress Mary Throughton, one and a half stories high, which with its steep roof, dormers and quaint chimneys supplied until its untimely burning a clue to how other St. Mary's homes appeared in its days of prosperity.

Opposite Mistress Throughton's extensive lot along Mattapany Street above Mill Creek was "Saint Barberry" which belonged to Attorney General Robt. Carvile.

Adjoining the Carvile land on the west was "St. John's" the home of Secretary John Lewger, on the bluff commanding the beautiful view of the junction of St. John's Creek with St. Mary's Bay. As early as February, 1638, the General Assembly adjourned from Fort St. Mary's to meet at "our Secretary's mansion-house at St. John's", where it continued to meet until the new "Government House" was purchased.

THE COUNTRY'S TOWNE HOUSE.

As Fort St. Mary's had served as the first house for public business, this new and "neat" brick building, the Government House or the "Country's Towne House", quite suitably adjoined the Fort to the west, and was also used as an inn by William Smith. He being anxious for an extended lease of the house Charles Calvert, the Governor, then agreeing, "it was ordered by the Assembly that Mr. Smith have a lease of the State House of St. Mary's for 51 years, which would look as if a system of "irredeemable" leases, as well as "ground rents,"* entered Maryland with the Calverts. It is evident the time limit was not sacredly observed as to this lease to William Smith a few bricks of whose inn still remain on his ground near the old Fort, as a new State House was begun in 1674.

*Baltimore's ground rent system is a curious survival of the old feudal knight's service, from which the King exempted Cecil Calvert—for two Indian arrows semi-yearly at Windsor Castle. Cecil still continued the usage by requiring semi-annual quit rents for land. Henry Harford, Calvert heir at the time of the Revolution, claimed these amounted to £450,000, but was allowed but £90,000, a pretty large return on Lord Baltimore's original investment.

THE STATE HOUSE, 1676-1694.

This official State House, said to be the most pretentious public building then in the Country, was begun in 1674 and completed in 1676. It was built as Dr. Henry Berkeley has pointed out "in the prevailing English Renaissance style, and was probably adapted by the Governor and Council from drawings provided from England." It and the jail were erected by Capt. John Quigley at a cost of 330,000 pounds of tobacco and cask.

It was of brick 45 by 50 feet in length, with a porch 16 by 12 in front, and a like space for a stairway in the rear.

No chimneys were at first provided, as the association of a bar and a public house had been obnoxious to many in the former Town House. Three were, however, added later. As the Governor no longer lived on Governor's Field, the new State House was built on the State House or Church bluff at the end of Middle Street, where Calvert's Treaty with the Indians had been made.

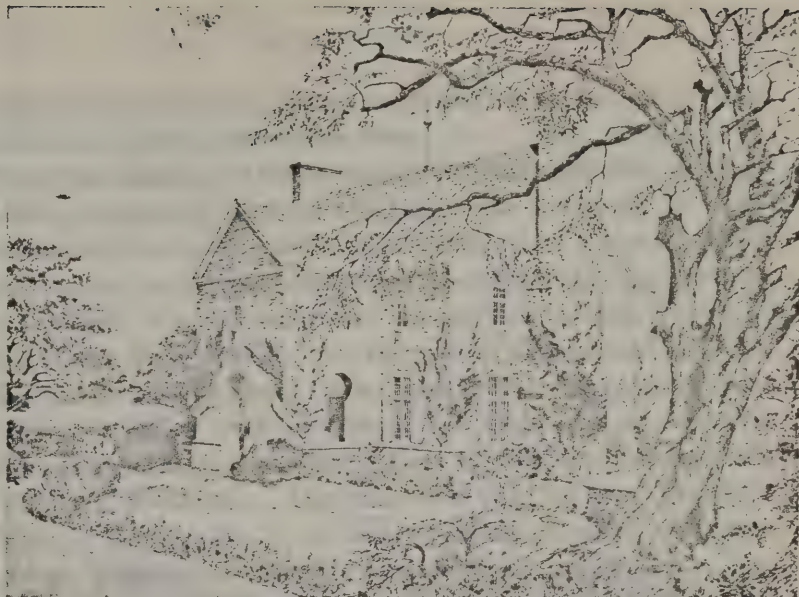
Since the First (the Fort) and Second official Houses had stood upon Governor's Field, near Leonard Calvert's House, it seems very appropriate that the Tercentenary restoration of the old State House of 1676* should stand as it will, near where the earliest Maryland legislation was enacted for the first fifty years.

There was one large Assembly Room (later divided) on the first floor, and three rooms upon the upper floor, the large southwest room being designed for the Governor, Charles Calvert, and his Council—Philip Calvert, Chancellor; William Calvert, his cousin and Secretary; Hon. Vincent Lowe, Surveyor-general, and Colonels William Digges, Thomas Tailleur, and William Stevens.

THE OLD COUNCIL TABLE STILL EXISTS.

Perhaps the fine old Council Table of native American black walnut with its unique wide boards running lengthwise, instead of across, and its quaint colt's feet legs, which was safely preserved at St. Inigoe's Manor, and taken with what is understood to be the old State House Bell of 1682,† to Georgetown University, could be reproduced, but the generous gift of these two venerable orig-

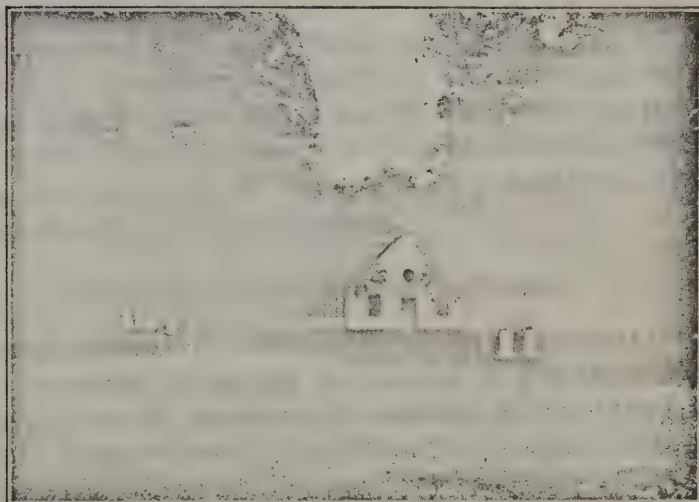
*The choice design for the restoration was made by Messrs. Crisp, Edmunds, and Peaslee. †J. W. Thomas' *Chronicles Colonial Maryland*.



THE THIRD STATE HOUSE, 1676-1694.

Rebuilt in 1934 as a Tercentary Memorial of the Founding of Maryland in 1634.

The old Mulberry in the foreground indicates the Treaty Tree
with the Yaocomico Indians.



ST. GEORGE'S, OR OLD POPLAR HILL CHURCH, VALLEY LEE, MD.

Successor to the first Protestant Church in Maryland, six miles

from St. Mary's. Rebuilt in 1750 by Rev. Lawrence

DeButts, former rector of Washington Parish,

Wakefield, Va., who served here from

1735 till his burial in 1752.

inals would be appreciated in no small degree by the whole State and would be a very gracious courtesy.

The State House of 1676 remained in use until Gov. Francis Nicholson summarily removed the Capital to Annapolis in 1694. It still served for a time for local court use and a church, until even the county court was removed to Leonardtown. In 1720 the land on which it stood was vested in the "Rector and Vestry of William and Mary Parish, for the use of the parish forever."

This parish already had a brick building (St. George's) at Poplar Hill, six miles west at Valley Lee, successor of the first Protestant Church, erected 1642, about 15 feet north of the present Poplar Hill Church. The latter was built by Rev. Lawrence DeButts in 1750, an M. A. of Trinity College, Dublin, who, coming from Washington Parish, Wakefield, Va., was rector here from 1735 to 1752, when he was interred at the Poplar Hill Church. His quaint church (shown on p. —) is a well-preserved example of the early church of the period. The first rector of this parish was the Rev. William Wilkinson who came to Maryland about 1650, and was succeeded in 1663 by Rev. Francis Sourton, who was buried in the old church in 1679. A few well-bound volumes presented to the old "Parish Library" in 1701 by Rev. Thomas Bray, Commissary of Maryland, who also began the collection at King William's School now St. John's College, Annapolis, have been carefully preserved at Cross Manor by Mrs. Charles Grason, says the author of "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland." They are therefore of unusual interest.

THE STATE HOUSE BECOMES A CHURCH.

To return to the old State House, its use for a Protestant Church led to the removal of the first floor ceiling to give the audience room height, but this weakened the structure, and in 1829 it had to be torn down. The old State House bricks were rebuilt into charming Trinity Chapel, a few feet away from the granite markers which outline its original area. It is a great satisfaction to know that the restoration of the old State House in 1934 will afford a place where may be collected many of the rare relics

which will bring back to life much of the priceless history and significance of the First Capital of Maryland. It is to be hoped that a daughter of the historic "Old Mulberry" tree, under whose spreading branches Governor Calvert and his Commissioners, Secretary Hawley and Captain Cornwaleys, made their notable Treaty with the Yaocomicos, may find a place nearby. Its service as the official bulletin board, or place of public proclamation was a vivid reminder of the past for many generations, until its gradual decay in 1876, when it was made into furniture, offertory plates and other honored uses by Trinity Chapel. St. Mary's Seminary nearby supplies, it is said, junior trees, offspring from this old Mother-mulberry.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—A STATE MEMORIAL.

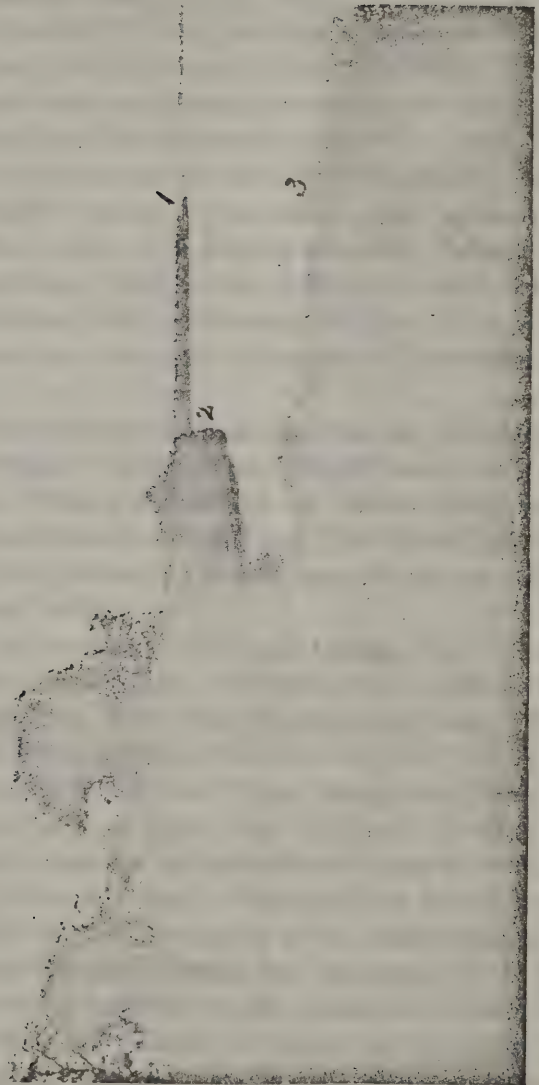
The State of Maryland purchased from William and Mary Parish in 1839 the eastern half of the State House lot, and erected thereon the imposing building—"St. Mary's Seminary"—to commemorate suitably the spot where "civilization and Christianity were first introduced into our State."

A more beautiful or historic spot for the education of the daughters and mothers of our State cannot be imagined, but it could be wished that the financial support afforded the devoted teachers of this institution to conduct their unique work could be much increased.

As we visit St. Mary's today, and note its few choice but isolated landmarks, let us review the growth of this "Dream city of the Past", and people it once again with some of those who made it famous.

HOW THE FIRST CAPITAL EXPANDED.

The City of St. Mary's lay along a high plateau thirty to forty feet above the river, extending about a mile square between St. John's Creek on the left, to Key Creek or Branch (now only a deep ravine) on the right. Fort St. Mary's and the Brent holdings of Giles and his sisters, Mistress Margaret and Mary Brent, oc-



THE SITE OF ST. MARY'S CITY, THE FIRST CAPITAL, ON ST. MARY'S RIVER, MD.

1. Chancellor's Point, where the colonists came ashore, March 27, 1634, and walked around the beach a mile to the Indian Village on St. Mary's Bluff, now Church Point.
2. Bluff where stood the home of Giles and Margaret Brent.
3. Church Point, where Calvert made Treaty with the Indians.
4. Fort St. Mary's, with "Governor's Field," and Calvert's House in its rear, fronting on Middle Street.

cupping the bluffs on each side of Key Branch. Mill Creek, which ran into St. John's Creek, bounded the town on the north. Midway between Mill Creek and Key Branch ran Middle Street, with Mattapany Street crossing it above the Water Mill.

St. Inigoes Creek and Fort lay much farther down the plateau beyond Chancellor's Point, where, later, Chancellor Philip Calvert, uncle of Charles Calvert third Lord Baltimore, lived.

Along Middle Street, as we have noted, running down to Fort St. Mary's and Key Branch was Gov. Leonard Calvert's large lot and house, which at his death his sister-in-law, Mistress Brent, his attorney sold to Governor William Stone to settle his estate. It was later recovered by his son William when he arrived in 1659.

To the left of Governor's Field or lot was the "Country's House" or William Smith's Town House, which was a sort of Second State House. This is near where the Brome House, property of Mrs. J. Spence Howard and her sister, Mrs. James Bennett, stands, who have given generously one-half acre for the rebuilding of the State House of 1676.

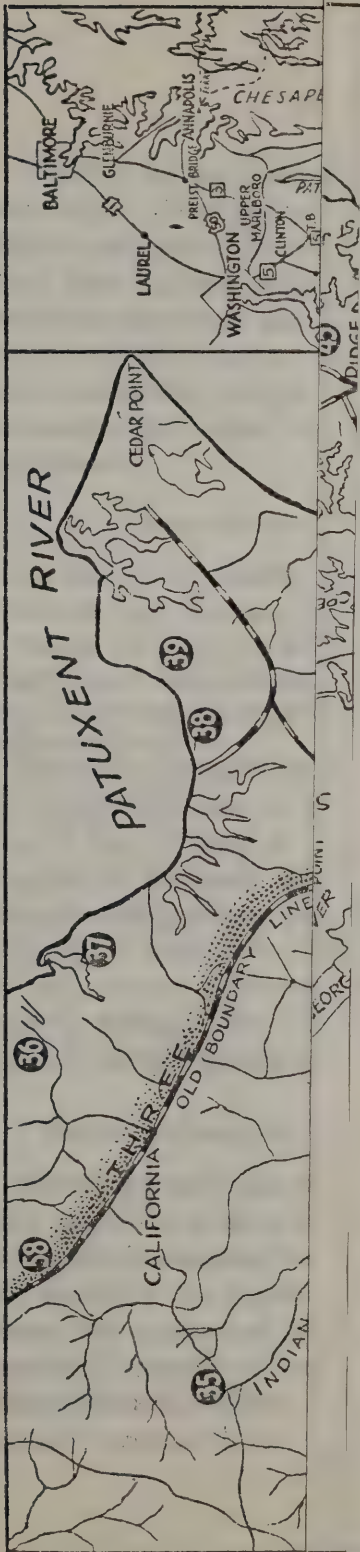
Between the Governor's Field and Church Point, along Middle Street, were various smaller lots belonging at different times to Mark Cordea, Secy. Col. Wm. Digges, John Baker, Atty. Genl. Charles Carroll; also Garratt Van Swearingen's Tavern; the Law Chambers, owned by Carville, Chris. Rousby and Robt. Ridgely; Nicholas Painter, and Capt. John Quigley's Tavern, down opposite the site where he built the State House of 1676. On the river front of these lots, next to Smith's Town House, were Daniel Jenifer, Clerk of the Provincial Court, and opposite the Law Chambers and Quigley's Tavern was one large lot on which was erected, in 1664, a building which housed the Council Chamber, Secretary's office and St. Mary's Room—in the former was held the first General Assembly under the royal government, May, 1692, which then adjourned to the State House.

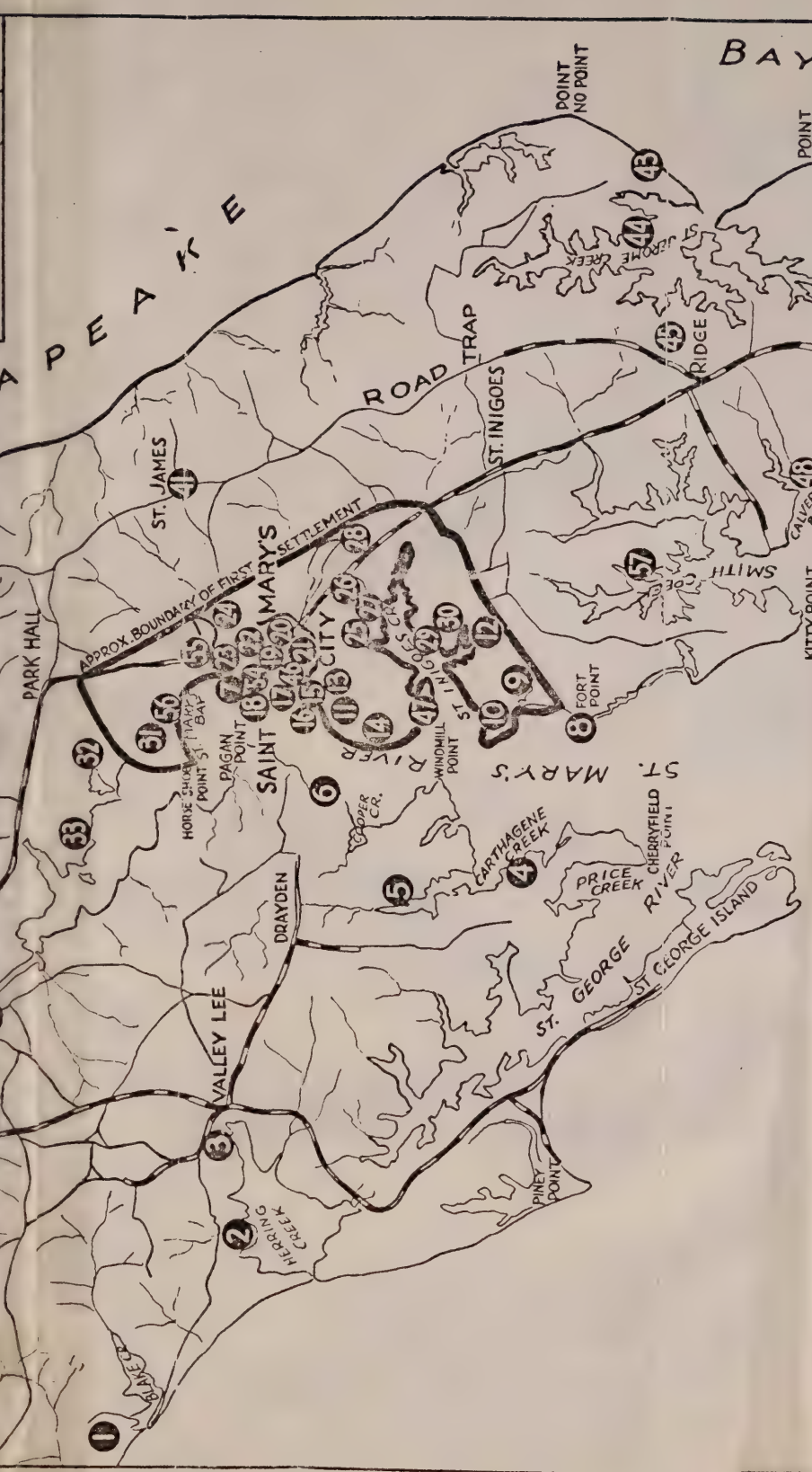
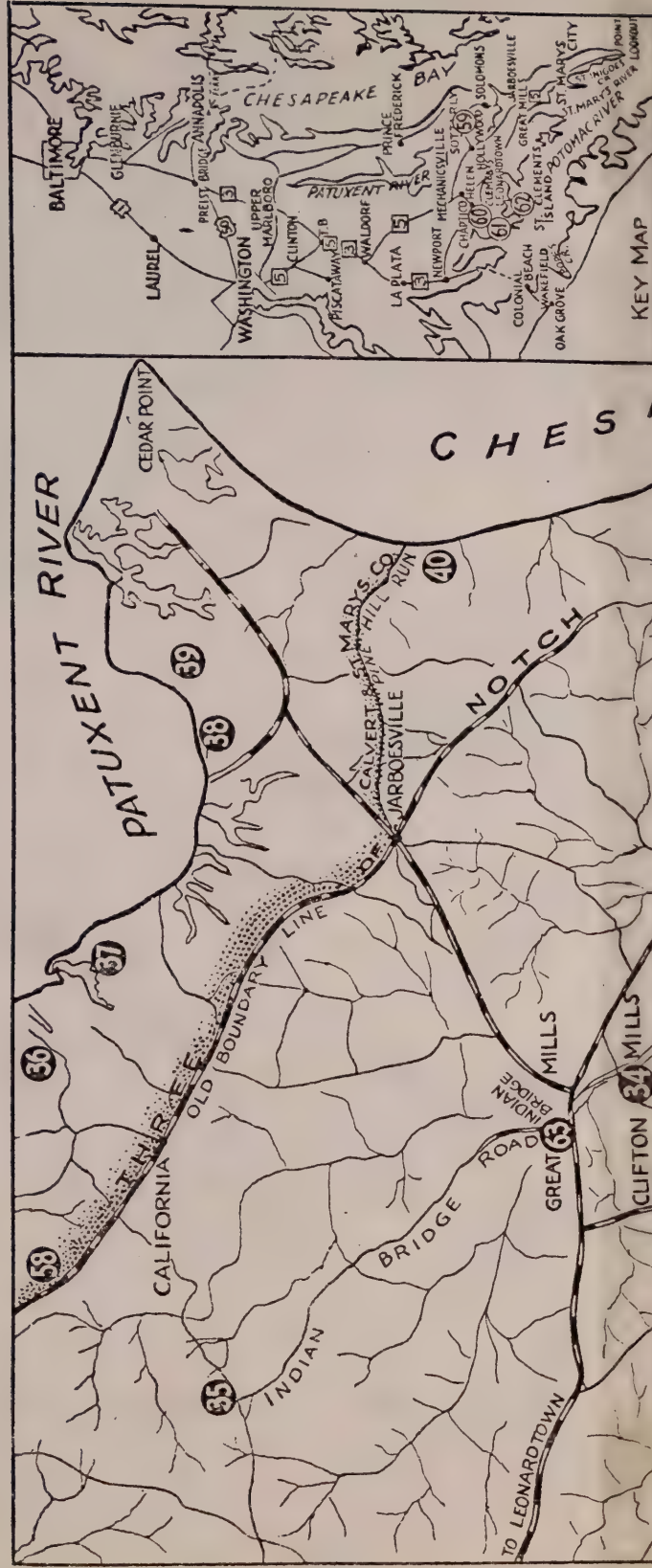
To complete the town's arrangement, as Dr. James Walter Thomas has so carefully chronicled for those who today pursue this research to learn how its chief features were located, we learn

that those necessary institutions, even at St. Mary's—the Jail, and "Gallows-Green", the ducking school and whipping-post for incorrigibles, were beautifully situated facing St. John's Creek, on the north side of State House lot, but this charming spot has of recent years been devoted to the environs of St. Mary's Seminary, while "St. John's Manor," on the far side of St. John's Creek, was early appropriated by Secy. John Lewger, and later by Charles Lord Baltimore himself.

On the north side of Middle Street, next to the State House lot, was the famous "Jellie's Tavern" of brick, 35 by 45 feet, near the present rectory of Trinity Church, which "at times so detains and disorders those who, from the public business, frequent this house", that in 1676 it was declared by the Council to the Mayor and Alderman of this City as a "Public Grievance" in order to have same suppressed—a proceeding which shows that Marylanders of 250 years ago were not afraid to deal with "Public Grievances" as they deserved, and were quick to have them suppressed.

This may have been all the easier since the Mayor himself, Philip Lynes, lived adjoining the Tavern and knew its devious ways, and it is said old Trinity Church of 1642 was moved to St. Mary's here on Middle Street and located, with its graveyard, back of the Tavern on St. John's Creek, which, no doubt, had a subduing influence on Tavern surroundings. Beyond Mayor Lynes' lot and the church were those of John Llewellyn, clerk of the Council, and Philip Evans, who adjoined the Town Square and the Water Mill located on the Mill Creek. Thus we have traversed the town and can realize what a choice collection of officials and townspeople inhabited the three-score houses of varying architectural style from log house to fine brick and frame structures, probably one and a half stories high with low roofs and dormer windows, except for the lordly "Palace of St. Peters", begun by Capt. Cornwaleys and enlarged by Philip Calvert, Chancellor, or Royal Governor Copley, who did not enjoy "the Great House" long before he died, and ruthless Gov. Francis Nicholson who took advantage of the recent turmoil and revolution at St. Mary's to remove the capital to the Severn.





- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 MULBERRY FIELDS | 30 PART OF CROSS MANOR, BONSAI RES. |
| 2 OLD HENS HOUSE | 31 SNOW HILL MANOR |
| 3 POPLAR HILL CHURCH | 32 PARK HALL MANOR |
| 4 CHERRY FIELDS, COADE | 33 GLEN MARY - COMBS |
| 5 CARTHAGENA, W.M. HEBB | 34 CLIFTON MILLS, WOLFELEYS MANOR |
| 6 FORT BELLO, HEBB | 35 ST. ANDREWS CHURCH |
| 7 DUCKING STOOL, JAIL AND | 36 KINGSTON, ARTHUR WRIGHT |
| 8 GALLOW'S GREEN | 37 ST. RICHARD'S MANOR, GARDNER |
| 9 AMUNITION HOUSE | 38 MATTAPAN, SEWALL RESIDENCE |
| 10 ST. INGOES MANOR, HOTEL | 39 STEPHENNA, CHRISTOPHER, POUSSY |
| 11 GOVERNOR GREEN'S | 40 COLONEL JARBOE'S RESIDENCE |
| 12 ST. INGOES CHURCH | 41 ST. JAMES LIGHT |
| 13 MARGARET BRENT, SISTERS | 42 PIKES HOUSE, ROB OF THE BOWL |
| 14 FREEHOLD | 43 ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH |
| 15 TRUE WHITE HOUSE, GILES BRENT | 44 FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH |
| 16 FORT ST. MARYS | 45 FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH |
| 17 SMITHS TOWN HOUSE, THE COUNCIL | 46 CALVERT'S REST, W.M. CALVERT |
| 18 CHILMARK, FIRST STATE HOUSE | 47 FEDERAL MONUMENT |
| 19 CORNWALLS MILL, FIRST CRIST MILL | 48 FEDERAL MONUMENT |
| 20 CORNWALLS RESIDENCE, KNOWN | 49 CIVIL WAR FORTS |
| 21 THE COFFEE HOUSE | 50 CIVIL WAR FORTS |
| 22 ST. BARRERY, CARVILLE | 51 CIVIL WAR FORTS |
| 23 ST. JOHN'S, JOHN LEWGER | 52 CIVIL WAR FORTS |
| 24 SEWALL RESIDENCE | 53 CIVIL WAR FORTS |
| 25 CLOCKER'S FANCY, W.M. CLOCKER | 54 ARK AND DOVE, MEMORIAL GATEWAY |
| 26 ST. PETER'S KEY, HARRIS | 55 NATHANIEL POPE, EAST ST. MARYS |
| 27 VAN SWERIGAN'S RESIDENCE | 56 FATHER WHITE, MEMORIAL ALTAR |
| 28 MT. PILGRIM, BENNETT | 57 JUTLAND, BLADEN, ST. ELIZABETH MANOR |
| 29 CROSS MANOR, CORNWALLS | 58 CHAPEL OF EASE, TRADITIONAL BURIAL PLACE |
- OF THE PLATER FAMILY
- 59 SOTTERLY, 8 MILES FROM LEONARDTOWN, BUILT BY GOV. PLATER - SEE KEY MAP
- 60 DEEP FALLS, GOVERNOR THOMAS
- 61 ST. CLEMENT'S MANOR, 11,400 ACRES, BUSHWOOD
- 62 ST. CLEMENT'S ISLAND, NOW BLAKISTON'S

Now that we have our brave colony of transplanted Englishmen well started, their gardens planted and crops gathered from both English and native American seeds, farm tracts and manors outlined, their log fort completed, and their beaver trade begun, we recall that these men were not only New World colonists, but Old World citizens transported, many of pedigreed families of fame and responsibility, and all with their inherited customs and habits of thought "thick upon them". This was especially the case as to government.

SELF-GOVERNMENT WON AT THE START.

As one of our leading authorities on Maryland history, Dr. Matthew Page Andrews, says:

"From the first, the Maryland colonists thought one thing was fundamental and essential, and that was the directing of legislation by their chosen representatives, and the establishment of local self-government."

The First Assembly of 1635 passed a number of laws. These so vitally important to reveal their attitude are unfortunately lost, as well as those of 1638, but the chief point at issue, these freemen of Maryland, with every man a vote for himself in the little Assembly insisted on the right of initiative. Lord Baltimore objected as contrary to his Charter rights. He ordered Leonard to call a second Assembly for January, 1638. Three years had passed, during which "enlightened public opinion maintained order by mutual consent to the English common law."

STUART AUTOCRACY YIELDS TO LOG CABIN DEMOCRACY.

The Proprietary sent over laws, many the same as passed by the first Assembly, or more favorable. "It would have been easy for them to have acquiesced in this encroachment of the executive upon the powers of the legislature, but they would not yield to precedents that might lead to tyranny." When it was "put to the question" whether to receive the laws proposed by Lord Baltimore, Governor Calvert and Secretary Lewger, "who counted by proxies fourteen voices" secured by persuasion, voted "Aye," but

they were rejected "by all the rest of the Assembly, being thirty seven voices." Brave, noble law-makers in their little log Fort in the Indian wilderness. Stronger, more faithful defenders of the people's rights, were they, than many who sit today in marble halls of state!

After this little tug of war between Stuart autocracy and log cabin democracy, Lord Baltimore had to accept only the veto power, not disputed, and he then wisely authorized Leonard to agree to laws deemed necessary to the colony, until his wishes were known, and he carefully refrained, and very wisely, from too much interference. By such battles was freedom won, although once again the issue was renewed unsuccessfully later on.

WILLIAM CLAIBORNE—A PERENNIAL NEMESIS.

Beside the right of initiative in the matter of laws, which was so summarily settled at the start by the colonists, Sir George Calvert had included in his Charter of Maryland two little words—fifteen letters in all—which were to make more trouble for his successors than all the rest of its provisions combined.

These two words were in Latin—"hactenus inculta"—in English, *hitherto uncultivated*. They referred to the supposed fact that Lord Baltimore's grant from King Charles was of lands "hitherto uncultivated".

There had been one extremely shrewd and observant fur-trader from Virginia exploring the Chesapeake in the wake of Captain John Smith, William Claiborne, by name, the second son of an English family of title and importance, and now, moreover, Secretary of Virginia. He saw at once the strategic importance of choice Kent Island, lying midstream on the broad bosom of the great Bay of Chesapeake, as a fur-trading base with all the Indians of the region. As early as 1631, backed by Cloberry and Company of London furnishing truck and supplies for exchange, he secured a license to trade there, but went much further and established a settlement or fur post of a hundred souls, with even a clergyman, one Rev. Richard James, to minister to them, and

had sent a delegate, Nicholas Martian (forbear of Geo. Washington) to the Assembly at Jamestown.

Not unnaturally, he resented the grant of Maryland from the original bounds of Virginia to Lord Baltimore, former King's Secretary of State, and no doubt watched his investigations of the Chesapeake with jealous eye when he visited Jamestown in 1629.

Quite ignoring the fact that King James had quashed the Charter of Virginia before his death, when Sir Edwin Sandys, Calvert's pet diversion and aversion in Parliament, insisted too much on freedom from royal rule, and on self-government in that colony, and that his son Charles I was thereby free to confer what he pleased of Virginia's bounds upon his favorite, Calvert, Claiborne manfully contended against both King and Calvert, and the Virginia council backed him up in it.

Governor Harvey, the King's appointee, sold Calvert his own cattle when his Council announced fiercely they "would rather knock them on the head than sell to Maryland".

So intense became the hostility that Gov. Harvey was shipped back to England, whereupon the King re-instated him. Cecil Calvert, impressed by the opportunity, wrote the King's Secretary, Windebank, from Wardour Castle if the King would grant him the Governorship of Virginia he would assure him of £8,000 additional from the tobacco customs, this sum to include £2,000 for himself.

The King did not avail himself of this precarious offer, but sent Harvey back and thereupon Governor Leonard Calvert wrote his brother of Claiborne and his fur trade: "They shall not come here next year."

FIRST NAVAL BATTLE IN AMERICA—APRIL 23, 1635.

Come they did, however, and that to dispute every inch of the way. Lord Baltimore had instructed Leonard to make overtures to Claiborne and give him the right to settle and trade in Maryland, but he must hold his land from him according to the laws of his colony. This was fair enough, but Claiborne would have

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business or organization. The author argues that without reliable records, it is impossible to make informed decisions or to identify areas for improvement.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the challenges of record-keeping in a digital age. While technology offers many advantages, it also introduces new risks, such as data loss and security breaches. The author suggests that organizations should implement robust backup and security protocols to mitigate these risks.

3. The third part of the paper explores the role of record-keeping in legal and regulatory compliance. It highlights the importance of maintaining records that can be used to demonstrate adherence to various laws and regulations. The author notes that failure to do so can result in significant penalties and reputational damage.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of record-keeping in financial management. It explains how accurate records are necessary for preparing financial statements and for identifying trends and patterns in spending and revenue. The author suggests that organizations should use record-keeping to optimize their financial performance.

5. The fifth part of the paper concludes by summarizing the key points and emphasizing the overall importance of record-keeping. The author encourages organizations to take a proactive approach to record-keeping and to invest in the necessary resources to ensure the accuracy and security of their records.

none of it and refused to meet, or hold Kent, except as part of Virginia, which was impossible. Claiborne continued to send vessels to trade along Maryland shores without permission, and finally one was captured and held at St. Mary's. Claiborne sent a crew of thirty armed with cannon in the *Cockatrice* for reprisal.

Leonard Calvert promptly armed the *St. Helen* and *St. Margaret* under Captain Cornwaleys. They met the *Cockatrice* near the Pocomoke River on the Eastern Shore and several men were killed and others wounded, and Claiborne's vessel was captured. A few weeks later another of Claiborne's vessels was taken and King Charles, hearing of the strife, ordered that Lord Baltimore should be left to his Charter and the bloodshed cease.

Governor Calvert took possession of Kent and soon after placed his brother-in-law, Giles Brent, in command of the Island. Brent had arrived in 1638 with his sisters, Margaret and Mary, and had received a thousand acres "lying nearest about Kent Fort," and also a large tract near St. Mary's Fort at the mouth of Key Creek. Here he built his White House, and adjoining was his "Sisters' Freehold".

PARLIAMENT'S REVOLT, CLAIBORNE'S OPPORTUNITY.

For five years Claiborne planned redress of grievances. Now a great opportunity arose to even scores with both King and Proprietary, in view of the upheaval King Charles had brought upon his royal but mis-guided head.

Like Claiborne, King Charles had obstinately refused to make concessions to the legitimate power of his enemy, the Parliament, and retribution was now at hand. Instead of calling Parliament to appropriate taxes, he had tried to ignore and override the Commons and collect as he pleased by forced loans, and trampled on what had been the rights of Englishmen for generations. England revolted. Those who rebelled were called Parliament men—(many were termed Puritans because they wished to "purify" the Church of England and simplify its forms of worship). The King's supporters were "Royalists" and their leaders termed

Cavaliers, who fought for the King on horseback against the "Roundheads," who cropped their hair, were less luxuriantly attired and fought on foot. After several years' conflict the Parliament forces completely overcame the King's men, and seized and beheaded him, and demolished his friends' property, as they did the Arundell stronghold, Wardour Castle.

THE COLONISTS TAKE PART IN THE HOMELAND STRUGGLE.

Although the colonists had left old England, her struggles were still their own, and they were alert to every conflict. Leonard Calvert, called by Cecil, left Maryland in charge of Giles Brent whom he appointed to be "Lieutenant Governor, and Admiral" under the Great Seal April 1, 1643, and then sailed for England.

CLAIBORNE AND INGLE FOMENT REBELLION AT HOME.

Every ship brought news of conflict and the Colonists wondered each day whether King or Parliament were still in control. Such an opportunity was a golden chance for William Claiborne and his ilk.

In 1644 Richard Ingle arrived in Maryland in command of the ship *Reformation*. Ingle denounced the King, and the Marylanders imprisoned him for treason.

LEONARD CALVERT'S COMMISSION FROM THE KING AT OXFORD.

Today one notes in the yellowed script of the House of Lord's Journal of November 28, 1645—"A Report from the Committee of Foreign Plantations that Leonard Calvert, late Governor of Maryland, had a commission from (the King at) Oxford to seize such persons, ships and goods, as belonged to any of London, which he registered and proclaimed to put in execution in Virginia, and that one Giles Brent, his Deputy Governor seized a ship employed under a commission from Parliament, and got the Company to carry her to Bristol then in hostility to Parliament, but tendered them an oath against Parliament,—and that it will be very good service to have said Plantation settled in Protestant hands.

(Ordered by Lords in Parliament Dec. 25, 1645 that the Committee draw up an Ordinance for this House to settle the Plantation of Maryland under Protestants.)

(Signed) John Brown,
Cleric—Parliament."

The next record on the House of Lords' Journal, of import to Maryland is "The Petition of Richard Ingle to Lords in Parliament Assembled."

INGLE'S TREACHERY TO CAPTAIN CORNWALEYS.

Ingle's exaggerated plea ran as follows:

"As Captain of ship *Reformation* in London (he, Ingle) sailed to Maryland, found the Governor had received a commission from Oxford to seize all ships of London and execute tyrannical power against those who had adhered to Parliament, and pressed wicked oaths upon them . . . he did assist the Protestants against the Papists who had now brought action against him in the name of Thomas Cornwaleys for taking away their goods which were justly taken from them in Maryland by force of war, so it would be dangerous to let malignants and Papists bring trespass against him. Prays he may be heard." February 24, 1645.

The next entry is of "March 2, 1645, of Cornwaleys vs. Ingle.

"R. Ingle came as master of ship to trade with the English and was arrested for high treason and his ship and goods seized for words spoken against the King. Cornwaleys freed him and was fined by the Governor one thousand pounds of tobacco and had to pay the same and flee the country and leave all with a servant. Ingle kept all that he trusted him with—£200 worth of commodities—he rifled him of £2,500 value. Ingle to stay his suit, had Cornwaleys imprisoned for £5,000 and £10,000 of one Cloberry, and other false accusators. Cornwaleys prays dismissal of suit."

(In this suit of Cloberry and Company we see the hand of William Claiborne, their old agent at Kent Island.)

LEONARD CALVERT'S RETURN, AND DEATH, JUNE 9, 1647.

Leonard Calvert returned to Maryland to find Ingle in control and Claiborne in possession of Kent Island, and about to move on

St. Mary's to take Calvert prisoner. Calvert fled to Virginia, hired soldiers, who helped him regain Maryland on promise to pay from Cecil's estates. He issued a pardon to all offenders. Claiborne's supporters failed him and he retired again to Virginia. The payment of the soldiers was postponed but they stayed on at St. Mary's, awaiting settlement.

In this trying situation, the burden of his responsibilities to adjust so many conflicting situations wore upon the Governor, until his strength gave out and he passed away, leaving a very meagre estate, and a wife and two children William and Ann in England.

Governor Calvert died June 9, 1647. On his death-bed he appointed Thomas Green, Royalist and Catholic, as his successor and his sister-in-law, Margaret Brent, as his sole executrix of his will with the brief instruction to "take all and pay all." This introduces the able woman who is often called "the first woman suffragist" for as administratrix and acting attorney to the Proprietary's estates she came before the General Assembly January 21, 1648 with the following request:

"Came Mrs. Margaret Brent and requested to have vote in the house for herself and voice also; for that at the last Court, 3rd January, it was ordered that the said Mrs. Brent was to be looked upon and received as his Lordship's attorney:

"The Governor denied Mrs. Brent any vote in the house. Mrs. Brent protested against all proceedings in this present Assembly."

MARGARET BRENT SAVES THE COLONY.

When the Virginia soldiers awaiting their pay threatened rebellion, Governor Green was lost in indecision. Margaret Brent quieted and paid them off and preserved the Colony by the sale of Lord Baltimore's cattle. When His Lordship later objected, the Maryland Assembly gave her the following token of hearty appreciation:

"As for Mrs. Brent's undertaking and meddling with your Lordship's Estate here . . . we do verily believe . . . it was better for the colony's safety at that time in her hands than in any man's else in the whole Province after your brother's death; for the

soldiers were ready at several times to run into mutiny, yet she still pacified them or else all must go to ruin”

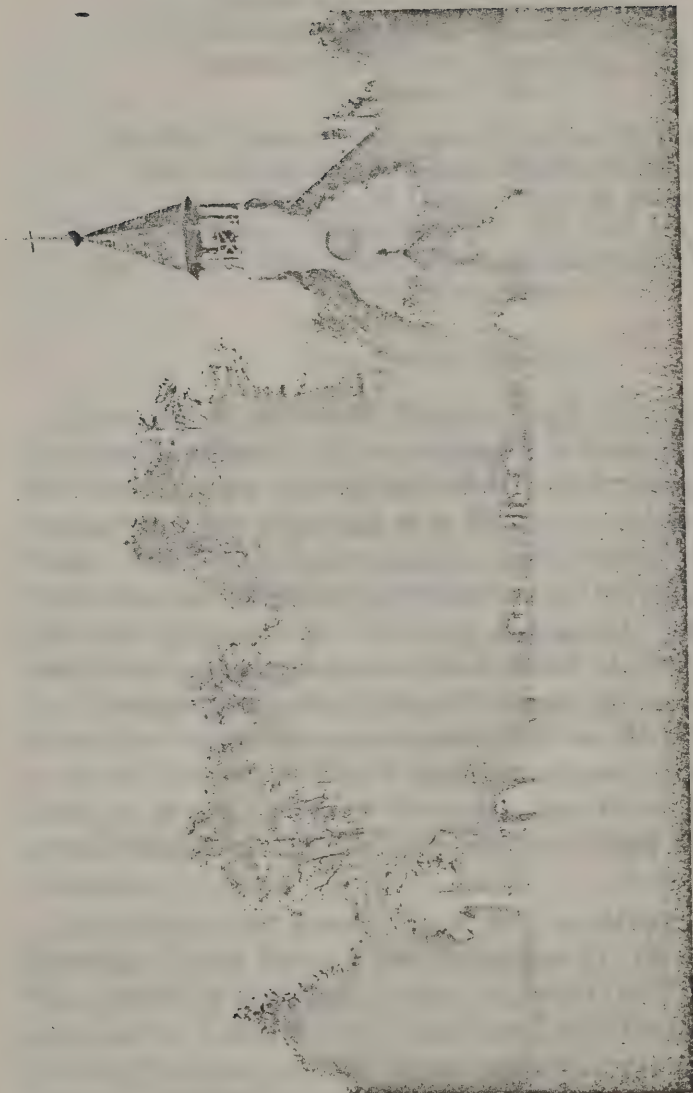
It may seem like a pathetic commentary on Margaret Brent's great services to the colony in preserving it from bankruptcy and destruction that she and her family felt it necessary after these troubles to remove to Westmoreland County, Virginia, where she took up several hundred acres of land and significantly named her plantation "Peace." She died about 1673 and persons traveling along the main road between Richmond and Washington, near Aquia Creek, often stop today in homage at "Brenten" at the cemetery which holds the distinguished remains of the Brent family and an imposing tomb supposed to be that of Margaret Brent.

MONUMENT TO GOVERNOR LEONARD CALVERT.

In 1890, but a comparatively few years ago, was "tardy justice" done to Maryland's first faithful Governor, Leonard Calvert, who died in 1647 of his burdensome responsibilities, in the prime of life, aged only forty, and "no man knoweth his burial place."

A tall impressive granite shaft was erected, very appropriately by the State, upon the site of the "Old Mulberry" where he made his treaty for the soil of Maryland, while granite markers were planted at the twelve corners of the old State House of 1676. The Monument bears this well deserved tribute from the State, whose existence he made possible by his fidelity and sound judgment:

To the Memory of Leonard Calvert
First Governor of Maryland
This Monument is Erected
By the State of Maryland
On the Site of The Old Mulberry Tree
Under which the First Colonists of Maryland
Assembled to Establish a Government
Where the persecuted and oppressed of every creed
and every clime might repose in peace and security,
adore their common God, and enjoy the priceless
blessings of civil and religious liberty.



CHURCH POINT, ST. MARY'S CITY.

The monument to Gov. Leonard Calvert, erected by the State in 1890, marks the site of the Old Mulberry, Treaty Tree with the Indians. The 12 low markers at its rear show the bounds of the Third State House of 1676, from which Trinity Church was built. St. Mary's Seminary adjoins the church to the right.

LEONARD CALVERT

Second Son of George Calvert

First Baron of Baltimore, and Anne, His Wife.

Led the First Colonists to Maryland,

November 22, 1633—March 3, 1634,

Founded Saint Mary's, March 27, 1634

Died June 9, 1647.

By His Wisdom, Justice and Fidelity, He Fostered

The Infancy of the Colony, Guided it Through

Great Perils, and Dying, left it at peace.

The Descendants and Successors of the Men He Governed

Here Record their Grateful Recognition of His Virtues.

November MDCCCXC

THE COPLEY VAULT.

A few feet to the left of Trinity Chapel is a vault which attracts much attention. It was supposed to be the burial place of Governor Leonard Calvert, and others of that family, but on investigation it was discovered to be the Copley and *not* the Calvert Vault. Sir Lionel Copley and his Lady came to Maryland in 1691, after the leaders of the Protestant or Orange Revolution of 1689 had appealed to the New King of England, William of Holland by the famous "Protestant Declaration" of 1689 to dispossess the Calverts and appoint a Royal Governor in their stead. One of the first notable changes enacted by the new Royal government in the old State House nearby was the overthrow of religious freedom—so long the pride of Maryland—and the erecting by law of the Church of England to be the established church of the Province.

Lady Copley had already passed away on March 5, 1692, and Governor Copley followed her September 27, six months later. Their bodies lay embalmed for many months at the "Great House" awaiting for a ship to carry them home, then the new Governor, Francis Nicholson, and the Council ordered a vault built for their interment. With the removal of the Capital and government activities to Annapolis by Governor Nicholson two years later, the identity of the vault became obscured and forgotten.

THE MARBLE COMPILING-STONE OF THE FIRST MARYLAND
PRINTING PRESS, 1686-1694.

The fate of lost identity which overtook the Copley Vault seems to have befallen in a measure some even rarer memorials of the Ancient Capital, whose fame is only recently being cleared up and established.

A well-informed New York editor some time ago asked the writer if it were not true that Maryland had possessed one of the earliest printing-presses in the American colonies. We replied, we felt sure of it as we had seen in the English Archives in the Public Record Office, London (C. O. 5/718), the following proof, a printed copy of

“THE ADDRESS

Of the Representatives of Their Majesties Protestant
Subjects in the Province of Maryland Assembled
To the King’s Most Excellent Majty.”

It was a vigorous statement of the causes of the Revolution, which had just taken place in Maryland in July under the leadership of Colonel John Coode with an expression of loyalty to their Majesties, William and Mary, and bore at the bottom this affidavit as to the existence of a printing press:

“Maryland, printed by order of the Assembly
at the City of St. Mary’s
Aug. 26th, 1689.”

THE FIRST KNOWN ISSUE OF THE MARYLAND PRESS.

THE “PROTESTANT DECLARATION” OF 1689.

It appears from Mr. Wroth’s researches that just after the sudden Revolution of July, 1689, William Nuthead had previously printed for Colonel Coode and seven other leaders a manifesto entitled:

“The Declaration of the Reasons and Motives for the Present Appearing in Arms of Their Majesties Protestant Subjects in the Province of Maryland.”

This Declaration was signed as of "July 25, 1689," and the original copy was sent to London to the King in whose interest this subversion of government had been attempted, as a justification to him, and also to the people of Maryland to gain their support.

No actual copy of this exists unless it be in the possession of one of the oldest families of St. Mary's, which we saw some years ago but have no exact proof as to its date.

The definite evidence of its publication is shown by the fact that an enterprising London publisher one Randal Taylor issued an edition of this exciting pamphlet from the Revolution in the New World which was so close an echo of England's own Great Revolution of 1688 as to make this Maryland upheaval of much interest.

This London edition ended, with its conclusive evidence as follows: "Maryland, Printed by William Nuthead at the City of St. Maries, Reprinted and sold by Randal Taylor near Stationers Hall, 1689."

Original in Public Record Office, London. Cal. State Papers A. & W. L. I. No. 290, 1689-1692. A copy of this interesting document so revealing of Maryland's history also appears in Md. Archives, 8, p. 101.

Who Colonel John Coode was, and what the reasons for the Revolution of July, 1689, will appear later.

As to the hoary "compiling" or "composing-stone" which still exists at St. Mary's, 250 years after its printed message to the King produced such a devastating upheaval in the government, today it tranquilly challenges the festive new arrival at St. Mary's Seminary or her sponsors, to sign their names duly accredited upon its sedate face now mounted into the table top of the registration desk in the entrance hall.

WHENCE CAME MARYLAND'S FIRST PRINTING PRESS?

Almost a score of years before that epochal year 1689, in fact, in 1671, the peppery Royal Governor, Sir William Berkeley, of Virginia had solemnly thanked God in a letter to the Lords of

Trade in London that "there are no Free schools nor printing in Virginia, for *learning* has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and *printing* has divulged them. . . . God keep us from both—these hundred years!"

Sir William had no sooner "passed on" than in 1682 an enterprising merchant, John Buckman, brought in both a press and a printer, one William Nuthead, to Jamestown, who was soon after suppressed for the "Liberty of Printing" the Laws in Virginia. Not until 1730 did the press revive there again, but plucky William Nuthead, shut out from Virginia like many more good folk before this, was welcomed to tolerant Maryland, and in October, 1686, was awarded by Act of Assembly "To William Nuthead, Printer, 5,500 pounds of Tobacco"—the usual currency, for printing for the colony.

"WILLIAM NUTHEAD OF ST. MARY'S CITY, PRINTER."

Here, therefore, he was, when resolute spirits, "rebels" according to Governor Berkeley and the Calverts, led by Colonel Coode, objecting to the lack of protection against the Indians afforded the colony by the Proprietary interests, and the monopoly of nearly all offices, and other "grievous wrongs," found a host to join him, and soon after grown to 1,000 militia strong, they not only captured Colonel Digges and his small force entrenched, as he supposed, in the sacred precincts of the State House, but the rebels pursued their advantage and also the foe across Mattapany Street or Road to Mattapany-Sewell, on the Patuxent, where they dislodged the Governor's Council, and forces, disarmed the garrison, and compelled the Calvert government to an ignominious surrender, while they sent their printed "Declaration" and manifesto to the King.

The venerable composition-stone of St. Mary's has always been associated, according to Mrs. J. Spence Howard, niece of Dr. James Walter Thomas, the scholarly preserver of the facts and traditions of the Ancient Capital with this early press of 1689 of William Nuthead, of whose epochal publications we have such a graphic account in Mr. Lawrence Wroth's "History of Printing

in Colonial Maryland," to whom we are indebted for much of this data.

Mrs. Howard says, according to family tradition, the stone was kept in the old State House, and after Trinity Church was built from the State House bricks, it was removed by her grandfather into the Church gallery, then later to the Seminary, where we first had the pleasure of being introduced to it years ago, when in an unguarded moment it was found to have been secreted in the pantry by an appreciative cook, to help produce a batch of heavenly "Maryland beat biscuit" for some unexpected guests.

The late Mrs. Thomas Brome, Mrs. Howard's mother with a keen appreciation of historical values kindly obtained for us its loan to the Historical Exhibit at the Peabody Institute of the Star-Spangled Banner Centennial held in 1914, and while in Baltimore, Dr. Thomas, and Mrs. Howard very wisely had it carefully mounted with a suitable inscription as a table-top in what is now the registration table of St. Mary's Seminary. The Old Franklin Press of Ben Franklin's youthful literary beginnings had some such a stone to level the type before printing, as had other colonial presses of that early period, so that this rare old composition* stone is worthy not only of the care bestowed upon it, but of far more space than we have given to its story here, and of far more appreciative mention, as belonging, as we believe, to the First Nuthead Press of Jamestown, Va., 1682, and of St. Mary's Maryland, 1686-1694.

THE THIRD PRINTING PRESS IN THE COLONIES.

Maryland would, therefore, seem to be *third* in order of the establishment of a printing-press in the Colonies, Massachusetts having been first in this particular. As Virginia repudiated William Nuthead, and his press, it might seem that Maryland's generous reception of this pioneer in the Art of American printing really deserves to rank her *second*.

William Nuthead's Press not only printed "The Address" of the Assembly to the King, at the City of St. Mary's August 26th, 1689, but other explanatory Addresses by the Protestant sup-

*These various names, "composing," "imposing," and "compiling," stone have all been applied to this unique piece of marble.

porters of the government, or on the other hand of the Proprietary. One of these was dated September 4, 1689.

Four years later, when things had quieted down, Nuthead's Press was still in much demand, for he deposes to the Council October 14th, 1693, that "Coll. Darnall & Mr Richard Smith comeing to this Deponents house on the 6th of this instant month would have had him to have printed the within written blank Warrant to the Number of five hundred to be done immediately out of hand, by twelve of the Clock the next day,—if he had the assistance of a Joyner to do the Wooden work." . . . It ended up by the Council ordering him to "print nothing but blank bills and Bonds without order from his Excellency or this Board," all of which shows he was prepared to do quick work in 1693, as "to be done immediately out of hand" provided it was work approved by the Councill, and not the Proprietary for whose name the Warrants were desired by Colonel Darnell, Lord Baltimore's representative.

William Nuthead died aged forty, soon after he added his name to the vigorous Remonstrance signed October, 1694, by the Citizens of St. Mary's City to Governor Nicholson protesting the abrupt removal of the Capital to the Severn. He left his widow, Dinah Nuthead, "In the Printing House a printing press, Letters, and a parcell of old lumber," as the appraisers indifferently lumped it, and an old sorrell horse, value 5 shillings." All told, his estate amounted to six pounds, nineteen shillings, but his debts owed him by 60 persons for printing amounted to 24,000 pounds of tobacco, for various officials of this or the previous government, which shows that the "Liberty of Printing" was a luxury—to all but the printer, even in those days.

Whether the "old sorell horse, value, 5 shillings," was too decrepit to remove the composing stone, with the press, her two children and her few belongings to Annapolis, we do not know. Dinah did apply for and receive license from the Assembly to print blanks and warrants in May, 1696, but as no evidence of such printing remains, and she was soon after wed to one Manus Devoran, and two years later to one Sebastian Oley it seems as if

Dinah Nuthead's press did little further work, unless in other hands, although it was the *first* at Annapolis.

When Charles, Lord Baltimore in the turmoil of England's great Revolution of 1688, learned of the collapse of his Proprietary government in Maryland, swallowed up by the Crown through the overzealousness of John Coode and the Protestant or Anglican minority (this time in place of the Puritan minority of Providence which overturned it thirty years before), he doubtless echoed Gov. Berkeley's sentiments. He no doubt wished that the Nuthead press, which, like all printing-presses, according to Berkeley of Virginia, "divulged heresy and sects," and had spread malignant "Declarations" on supposed woes, until a disgruntled minority became a majority, had left St. Mary's and gone to Annapolis, the Puritan capital, much sooner.

CHARLES CALVERT MAINTAINED SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE AT COST OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

Most of those who have examined the matter carefully believe there was comparatively little to grumble about. But the enthronement of William of Orange in place of the Catholic James II, and the delay of Baltimore's Deputy, inept William Joseph, to proclaim the Protestant King, came in the nick of time to foment trouble—though trouble had been brewing for the Proprietary for several reigns—in fact, since Cromwell determined to build up England's trade and navy and supersede the Dutch by the famous Navigation Act which confined the Colonial trade to English "bottoms" (ships) and manufactures.

When Charles Calvert sailed for England from Mattapanysewell, his departure was the signal for the renewal of the old dissension, quiet under Charles for over twenty years. This time it was Anglican instead of Puritan intolerance. The few clergy of the Established Church in Maryland urged Calvert to support the English Church with the power of his government. This he refused to do, as he, like his broad-minded father, determined to keep Church and State separate. He told them the Church in

such a diverse community as Maryland must depend on itself, and not tax others for support, and so indicated in his reply to the "scrutinies" as to "a religious census" by the Anglicans put up to him by the Board of Trade to which he replied so trenchantly in 1678.

THE BOARD OF TRADE PUNISHES PROPRIETARY AND PLANTER.

Moreover, the King and Board of Trade had now a direct interest in Maryland's evasions of the exactions of the Navigation Act, and the levying of tobacco customs for the benefit of the Crown. Lord Baltimore, knowing how hard English customs pressed on the impoverished planter, coerced to "plant tobacco," eschew all manufactures, and "buy English goods" and "pay dues at the port" undoubtedly connived at these evasions.

It was reported to the Board of Trade that the English government was defrauded of £10,000 by the Maryland and Virginia tobacco trade diverted to the Dutch in New York. Here the King was touched in his tenderest spot, and we have noted how the Duke of York, his brother, had granted William Penn a large slice of Maryland, which in Pennsylvania today, includes the rich territory as far north as Harrisburg and Philadelphia, in order that Penn should have the sea outlet he desired.

THE PROPRIETARY OVERTHROWN—TOLERATION SUFFERS.

If the Proprietary was overthrown, the specious and objectionable toleration of Catholics, Quakers and "sectaries" would be overthrown too, thought John Coode, leader. The Puritans were not so evident this time in this struggle.

John Coode, "once a Catholic, then a clergyman, now an atheist," as some one dubbed him, was now the self-styled "Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in Maryland in defense of the Protestant religion."

A minority backed by a willing and dominant party in England desiring complete control speedily becomes a majority, as we shall see in the story later on. "If Charles Calvert did favor

his relatives and religionists as is claimed by some, he had justification." As Dr. Matthew Page Andrews well says: "He had inherited the policy of toleration, and no doubt believed in it. Had his own Church been state-established it would not have—if we are to judge by its actions throughout Europe—tolerated toleration, and if the Council got out of the control of his selected intimates and relatives, who were under a political and religious ban, the practice of toleration would be seriously endangered or lost, together with the equally important principle of separation of Church and State." This is precisely what happened a little later on. When Puritans, Catholics and Quakers were taxed forty pounds per poll for support of the Established Church, they appreciated what toleration had meant and earnestly desired its return, while a dislike and aversion for the exacting mother country was bred which sowed the seeds of the American Revolution of 1776.

In the articles which follow we may review for a moment a stressful but illuminating period in the development of the colony, and then pass on to the strategic events, all of them reflections of greater scenes in England, which rang down the curtain on our First Capital, and transferred its hopeful activities to its successor on the Severn.

WILLIAM STONE

FIRST PROTESTANT GOVERNOR*

The Battle of the Severn

By KATHERINE SCARBOROUGH.

Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who had entertained high hopes of establishing in Maryland a refuge for his countrymen from the sorry scheme of things which darkened England during the Cromwellian upheaval, was perilously close to losing his palatinate when he selected, as the first Protestant Governor William Stone, Sheriff of Northumberland County, Virginia, to replace the Catholic, Thomas Green, who had succeeded Leonard Calvert in 1647. A Protestant was vitally needed to disarm the bitter-end Cromwellians who disliked Catholics as much as they did royalty.

Governor Stone's appointment August 12, 1648, was due not only to his religious convictions, but to his undertaking "to procure 500 people of British or Irish descent to reside within our said province of Maryland". These people, all of whom were Puritans, had emigrated first to Virginia, where they were harshly treated by the Episcopalians of that colony, and upon coming to Maryland, settled on the Severn at Providence, now the Eastport section of Annapolis.

MARYLAND WELCOMES PURITANS.

Governor Stone was a known friend of the Parliamentary party in England, but he did not hesitate to take the long and elaborate oath of office, prescribed and sent out for him by Lord Baltimore.

The same oath was administered to a new commission established by his lordship, which included Thomas Green, Esq., Capt. John Price, Thomas Hatton, "our secretary"; John Pile, Robert Clarke and Capt. Robert Vaughan. These men constituted Lord Baltimore's "privy council of state". They also formed the

*From Baltimore Sunday Sun, April 9, 1933.

Upper House of the Legislature, the lower consisting of nine burghesses representing Kent and St. Mary's, these two counties, up to 1650, comprising the whole of Maryland's Eastern and Western shores.

The Privy Council was evenly divided, three of the members being Protestants and three Catholics. Like the Governor, they were pledged to interfere in no way with the religious liberty of any Christian sect, "and in particular (of) no Roman Catholic".

BALTIMORE SENDS GREAT SEAL.

In addition to the oath of fealty, Lord Baltimore had prepared and sent to Maryland with the commission to Governor Stone a new great seal, familiar today to Marylanders as the proud insignia of their State. It bore a coat of arms, quartered, the first and fourth quarterings consisting of three pales, or vertical bars, alternately gold and black, crossed by a bend, or diagonal stripe on which the colors are reversed. The second and third quarterings are themselves quartered red and white and charged with a Greek cross, "counterchanged" (that is, red on the white ground and white on the red) with its arms terminating in trefoils.

The pales of gold and black are the original Calvert arms and the crosses are the crusade bearings of the Crossland family, Alicia Crossland having been the mother of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. Above the shield Lord Baltimore placed a palatine's cap, representing an earl's coronet and denoting the proprietary's palatinate jurisdiction. This is surmounted by a helmet bearing a ducal crown from which spring two small banners, gold and black. A plowman and a fisherman served as supporters and beneath is the Calvert motto, *Fatti Maschii Parole Femine*. Around the whole Lord Baltimore placed the legend, *Scuto bonae voluntatis tuae coronasti nobis*.

Besides the colony brought by Governor Stone from Virginia, another group of Protestants arrived from England soon after the settlement of Providence and established themselves in what is now Charles County. By this emigration the Puritan ranks in Maryland were strengthened enormously and with the increase in

numbers came a growing consciousness of political power. On April 2, 1649, the General Assembly convened at St. Mary's, with the majority of its members, like the Governor, dissenters from the Roman faith.

Praise unlimited has been lavished by posterity upon this Assembly for its passage, in the face of civil and religious convulsions at home and in England, of the famous Toleration act which, by formal legislation, provided religious freedom within the limits of orthodox Christianity for the Maryland colonists, going almost as far in the direction of complete religious freedom as Lord Baltimore himself had contemplated at the outset.

THE ACT OF TOLERATION.

The provisions of the Toleration act are engagingly worded and crystalline in their simplicity. After enacting severe penalties for the crime of blasphemy and decreeing dire affliction upon anyone who would call another a sectarian name of reproach, it proceeds:

and whereas the enforcing of conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths where it has been practiced, . . . no person or persons whatsoever, within this province, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall, from henceforth, be any-ways troubled or molested, or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof.

The refulgence of this act derives an added luster by contrast with the records of other colonies on the score of religion. In the north men who had crossed terror-ridden seas in quest of "freedom to worship God" drove the Episcopalian from their borders and lashed the peaceful Quaker to the whipping post, where they bored holes in his tongue, slit his ears or condemned him to die on a gibbet.

In Virginia Episcopalians disfranchised Catholics and Puritans, and even in Rhode Island, founded by the mild and urbane Roger Williams, Catholics were denied participation in the political rights which were enjoyed by everyone else in the community.

Only in Maryland did authority frown on the man or woman who dared to stigmatize another as "heretic, schismatic, idolator, Puritan, Independent, Presbyterian, popish priest, Jesuit, Lutheran, Calvinist, Brownist, Roundhead, Separatist, or any other name or term in a reproachful manner". To do so was to subject one's self to a fine of 10 shillings sterling, one-half of the sum to be paid to the person insulted. In case of default, the offender was to be publicly whipped and imprisoned until ample satisfaction had been made to the victim by asking and receiving forgiveness "publicly and in the presence of the chief officer of the place" where the offense had been committed.

To the Assembly which passed the act the Puritans of Providence at first refused to send representatives and it was only after Governor Stone had made an arduous journey to visit and reason with them that they were sufficiently mollified to select delegates.

To complicate the situation still further rumors shuttled among the Puritans to the effect that Lord Baltimore's government was about to be overthrown in England and the province "reduced" under the control of commissioners of Parliament.

In the midst of the hubbub Governor Stone in 1651 went to Virginia. Thomas Green was left in charge of affairs as Deputy Governor during his absence. During Governor Stone's stay the Virginia Assembly enacted a statute requiring all ministers to conform to the Church of England. This was supplemented by Berkeley's proclamation acknowledging Charles II as the lawful King of England and making it treason to utter or even to think anything whatever against the house of Stuart, or in favor of a Puritan parliament.

The Virginia Governor's proclamation of allegiance to Charles II was quickly followed in Maryland by a similar deposition, issued by Deputy Governor Green, accompanied by rejoicings and a general pardon. Governor Stone hurried back to St. Mary's and relieved his deputy of his office in a scene which never has been described, but which can be vividly imagined. In spite of his prompt and energetic disavowal of Governor Green's course, however, the whirlwind descended about the ears of the Protestant executive.

THE PARLIAMENT'S COMMISSIONERS.

Some place the responsibility directly at the door of Deputy Governor Green and his hasty proclamation, while others impute it wholly to the action of the Virginia Assembly and the machinations of Claiborne.

In any event, Parliament sent out commissioners for the reduction of Virginia to submission. Charges against Maryland were made, before they started, by Richard Ingle, that firebrand of no blessed memory in Lord Baltimore's colony, who was one of Claiborne's followers. Ingle's charges were so easily refuted by Lord Baltimore that the name of his province was not included in the commission, but Claiborne obtained by subterfuge what Ingle had failed to secure by direct attack. Having sufficient influence with Parliament to secure his own nomination as one of the commissioners, the wily Virginian was able to have the phraseology of the commission so altered that, in place of the word Virginia, it read, "All plantations within the Bay of Chesapeake".

THEY REDUCE MARYLAND.

This provided him with his opening. Having quickly subdued Virginia, the commissioners came to Maryland in March, 1652, removed Governor Stone from office and reinstated him only after they had wiped out the lord proprietor's authority by naming the members of the council, by requiring allegiance to the Commonwealth, and compelling all legal processes to be run "in the name of the Keepers of the Liberties of England".

At this juncture the Puritans began really to assert themselves. More than seventy of those on the Severn, led by Edward Lloyd, signed a petition to the commissioners complaining of the Governor and asking to be relieved of the oath of fidelity to Lord Baltimore, which was contingent upon the forfeiture of "all our lands for his Lordship's use if not taken within three months". This was followed by a similar petition from Richard Preston and sixty others of "the Housekeepers and Freemen of the Patuxent River".

Governor Stone rejected the offers of the Commissioners for a "peaceful settlement," so the Puritans, under the command of

Bennett, marched to St. Mary's, seized the records and took them to the home of Richard Preston on the Patuxent. From there, on July 15, 1654, the commissioners issued another manifesto requiring all inhabitants of the province to recognize the authority of Cromwell.

Governor Stone resigned his post five days later "for prevention of the effusion of blood."

Bennett and Claiborne then issued "an order for settling the government of Maryland and for the conservation of the peace and publick administration of justice within the province". Capt. William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Durand, Edward Lloyd, Capt. John Smith, Leonard Strong, "Mr." Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells, Richard Ewen, or any four of them were to be commissioners "for the well ordering, directing and governing the affairs of Maryland under his Highness, the Lord Protector". They also called upon the Assembly to meet October 20, 1654, at the same time disfranchising "all such as have borne arms in war against the Parliament or do profess the Roman Catholic religion".

TOLERATION REPEALED.

The Assembly repealed the Toleration act and substituted for it a measure penalizing all adherents of "popery and prelacy" as well as Quakers, Baptists and other miscellaneous sects.

MARYLAND'S FIRST LAND BATTLE.

Lord Baltimore, in the meantime, had sent over a declaration castigating "the people at Providence, by him called Annarundel, to be rebels and strictly charged his officers efficaciously to deal with them accordingly". Cromwell, then all powerful in England, further strengthened Lord Baltimore's stand by disapproving the course the commissioners were following and sending out an order to the Virginia Commissioners to leave Maryland undisturbed. Stone was ordered by Lord Baltimore to resume his office. Fuller refused to surrender it, so the Governor called for volunteers to descend upon Patuxent, recapture the records from the

home of Richard Preston, and to apprehend that gentleman himself.

William Eltonhead and Josias Fendall headed the expeditionary force which mustered in response to the Governor's appeal and which included twenty men at arms. Preston is said not to have been at home when they arrived, but they succeeded in taking prisoner John Sutton, "secretary to attend the records," and several other "sons of thunder". They also secured the records themselves and restored them to St. Mary's, in addition to capturing the magazine and arms designed for the defense of St. Leonard's. So far, so good. Vastly encouraged by the success of their raid, they fell back to the home of William Eltonhead and recruited their forces for an attack on Providence.

When he had secured 130 men Governor Stone started for the Severn. The attacking force advanced by land and water upon the stronghold of the Puritans and, on March 25, 1655, met them in the first land battle ever fought in Maryland.

BATTLE OF THE SEVERN, MARCH 25, 1655.

From the distance of almost three centuries that foray on the Severn has aspects that seem absurdly mock-heroic, but the issue was vital and the participants deadly in earnest. The engagement was "fierce and sharp". Each side had its battle cry. "In the name of God, fall on! God is our strength!" was the watchword for Providence. The Stone cohorts countered with, "Hey, for Saint Maries!"

The contest was hopelessly one-sided. The Baltimore forces were greatly outnumbered and were cut down without mercy. Stone was wounded and taken prisoner. Weeks passed before his captors relented sufficiently to permit his wife to visit him and nurse him back to health. Before she started, however, she wrote a spirited letter to Lord Baltimore, in which she described the battle of the Severn and "our sad condition in your province," and in a postscript, requesting for her son a loan of "twenty or thirty pounds," promising that "it shall be paid your honor againe".

VIRLINDA STONE BERATES LORD BALTIMORE.

Not more than four or five of the men engaged under Governor Stone escaped, according to the letter written by his lady, and these she "did conceive ranne away before the fight was ended". William Eltonhead "was shot to death . . . in cold blood," and the other officers were seized, together with "a great number of Papists" and all their vessels, arms, ammunition and provisions. About fifty were slain and wounded and four others are said to have been shot after they had surrendered with promise of quarter.

CROMWELL RESTORES PROPRIETARY.

News of the fray naturally reached the ears of Cromwell, who referred the whole matter to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations for settlement; they handed down their decision restoring Maryland to the proprietary. The commissioners surrendered their authority to Lord Baltimore, who had anticipated the event, and sent out a commission as governor to Josias Fendall, who had served on the expedition to Patuxent to recover the records.

Governor Stone, after the battle of the Severn, took little part in public affairs. He retired to his manor of Avon on the Nanjemoy River, in Charles County, where he died a few years later. His will was proved December 21, 1660, and bequeathed his estate, which was quite substantial for those days, to his family.

In all, he received in consideration of his faithful service to Lord Baltimore as much land as he could ride around in a day.

STONE'S WORTHY DESCENDANTS.

Governor Stone's spirited wife was a sister of the Rev. William Cotton, celebrated Colonial divine. She survived him until 1675, leaving three daughters and four sons whose progeny, like their sire, became distinguished in the annals of Maryland. One of the great-grandsons of William and Virilinda Stone was that Thomas who signed the Declaration of Independence. Another, John Hoskins Stone, fought in the Revolution, first as captain and then as colonel under General Smallwood, and later served as Governor of the State from 1794 to 1797. Still another great-grandson, William Murray, became a bishop of the Protestant-Episcopal Church.

In Charles County the descendants of Governor Stone still live on land granted to their progenitor for faithfulness to his trust. In the Baltimore Museum of Art a lovely paneled room, removed a few years ago from Habre de Venture, home of the Signer, gives silent testimony to the good taste and the talent for brave living which are inherent in the Stone blood.

CHARLES CALVERT'S STATEMENT AS TO TOLERATION.

Thirty years after the Act of Toleration was passed, a very direct explanation of his father's far-sighted policy of toleration which had animated him from the beginning, was given by Charles Calvert, son of the Founder. His determination not to interfere with the conscientious rights of others was made clear in his reply to the queries of the Board of Trade, inspired by some Anglican priests who insisted on a religious census of Maryland, which Charles deemed unwise, and he believed "would endanger insurrection, and dispeople the colony."

Charles Calvert wrote the Board as follows:

"At the first planting of this Province by my father, albeit he had an absolute liberty given him and his heirs to carry thither any persons who should be found willing to go thither; yet, when he came to make use of this liberty, he found very few who were inclined to go and seat themselves in those parts, but such as for some reason or other could not live with ease in other places; and of these a great part were such as could not conform in all particulars to the several laws of England relating to religion. Many there were who declared their willingness to go and plant themselves in this Province so they might have a general toleration settled there by a law by which all sorts who professed Christianity in general might be at liberty to worship God in such manner as was most agreeable with their respective judgments and consciences, without being subject to any penalties whatsoever for their so doing, provided the civil peace were preserved; and that for the securing the civil peace and preventing all heats and feuds upon occasion of reproachful nicknames and reflecting upon each other's opinions, it might by the same law be made penal to give any offence in that kind. These were the conditions proposed by such as were willing to go and be the first planters of this Province, and without complying with these conditions, in all probability, this Province had never been planted."

OLD FORT MATTAPANY*

Charles Calvert's Manor Site.—Mattapany-Sewell

By KATHERINE SCARBOROUGH.

A bubbling spring and traces of an ancient path deeply graded into pebbly cliff of the south shore of the Patuxent River constituted the clues which have enabled Dr. Henry J. Berkley, of Baltimore, to determine exactly the location of the old fort at Mattapany, a spot which, next to St. Mary's City, holds the first place of historic interest in the annals of the Maryland colony.

KING MAQUOCOM WELCOMES PALEFACES.

References in the State archives to Mattapany go back almost as far as to St. Mary's itself. No sooner had Lord Baltimore's colonists settled themselves in the erstwhile Indian village than a delegation of Englishmen from Virginia, under command of Capt. Samuel Matthews, came up the Patuxent to intercede with the Mattapanient Indians in behalf of their paleface neighbors. The savages were hospitable and cordial.

A few months later some of the associates of the Jesuit missionary Father White, whose "Relation of Maryland" constitutes the first recorded account of the germination of the colony, entered the river and landed on the south shore, kindling with religious zeal and the hope of Christianizing the natives. King Maquocom, chief of the Mattapanients, received them as cordially as he had welcomed the Matthews expedition and was so overwhelmed by the attentions showered upon him by the reverend fathers that he reciprocated royally and bestowed upon them a nearby tract of land commanding a superb view of the river and its confluence with the bay beyond.

Far from the least among the advantages of this location was a deep spring bubbling out at the foot of a high cliff, its luxuriant waters sufficient for the needs of many households. The Jesuits lost no time in taking possession, and by 1637-38, under direction

*From Baltimore Sunday Sun, Jan. 7, 1934.

of Father John Brock, had built a storehouse with quarters for eight husbandmen, naming it, in compliment to the donor, Mattapanient House.

In it they kept those things which they deemed requisite both for the body and the soul of the savage as well as for themselves. They imported trinkets for the adornment of his person and trifles which delighted his simple spirit. Combs, needles, fish hooks, mirrors and similar small appurtenances of civilization kept the red man and his wife and children in a state of perpetual delight and rendered him politely receptive to the tenets of the white man's faith. Reverently set apart from these propitiary and ingratiating gewgaws were the altar and sacramental vessels which the priests carried with them everywhere on their journeys among the Indians.

SUSQUEHANNOCKS RAID MISSION.

For several years the work of the priests prospered. Trouble, however, was in the offing. In 1642 the fierce and warlike Susquehannocks descended purposefully upon the Patuxent and raided the mission, carrying off not only arms and ammunition, but plundering it of goods and provisions as well. On top of this disaster came a pronunciamento from Father Henry More, provincial of the Jesuit order in England, declaring that the society had been creating a government within the government set up by Lord Baltimore and demanding that it restore his lands and obtain from him writs of possession directly under his patent and under his Broad Seal.

This edict spelled, apparently, the abolition of the mission on the Patuxent. The Maryland Jesuits might spread their gospel elsewhere, but not in this location. Their lands passed over to the control of the Proprietor, who soon patented them out to individuals.

Mattapany, where the mission house stood, became the estate of Thomas Warr about 1650, and it may be presumed that he requisitioned the erstwhile home of the Jesuits for his own dwelling and drew his water supply from the beautiful spring. His

land, however, must have been held from the Proprietor with the proviso that the point overlooking the mouth of the river could be used for military purposes, for long before the date of his writ expeditions against the northern Indians had been concentrated there, and a palisaded fort had been built to command the entrance to the Patuxent.

A STRATEGIC FORT ON THE PATUXENT.

This point was a most convenient and strategic one. It lay only eight miles from the capital, and troops from the Potomac on the march against the Nanticokes and the Susquehannocks could reach it easily by the "traveled road" from St. Mary's.

In 1640-50 it served as the headquarters of the expeditionary force led by Richard Preston, later one of the great leaders of the Puritan rebellion and then in command of the militia of the Patuxent, to subdue an Indian insurrection on the Eastern Shore. A few years afterward it became the concentration point for the ill-fated foray against the Puritans of Providence which ended with the total annihilation of the Governor's army, the execution of William Eltonhead and the confiscation of the Governor's manor, which lay on the north shore of the Patuxent, a few miles above the fort.

MATTAPANY-SEWELL MANOR HOUSE.

In 1663, Charles, third Lord Baltimore, patented to Henry Sewell, of London, a manor that included Mattapany and nearby lands to the extent of 1,000 acres. Shortly afterward the new owner erected on the property a manor house and hyphenated his own name with that of the original designation of the grant. This house, which must have followed the somewhat mediaeval lines of tidewater seventeenth-century Maryland architecture, was built of frame upon brick foundations less than a hundred yards from the fort and near a second spring issuing from the same bank as the one which supplied the garrison. Traces of the brickwork still may be seen by the spring a short distance from the present house of Mattapany.

CALVERT MARRIES WIDOW SEWELL.

When Henry Sewell died, some years later, he left a son and heir, Nicholas Sewell, and a widow who had been Jane Lowe, of England. Following the custom which obtained among some of the wealthier gentry of the colony, she took her husband's body back to England for burial, returning by the same vessel which was bringing young Charles Calvert (third Lord Baltimore) to Maryland. The personable widow and the susceptible nobleman fell in love. When her term of mourning was ended they married, and Mattapany-Sewell became the home of the new Governor of the Palatinate, who conducted many of the affairs of state from its rooms.

CHARLES CALVERT'S NEW CAPITAL.

The garrison at the neighboring fort was continued and augmented. In 1676 Capt. John Price, its commandant, had under his control two files of foot and a squadron of cavalry. Conditions were such that some of the men undoubtedly were assigned to guard his lordship's residence and others were detailed to accompany members of the Privy Council on their frequent trips through the newly settled counties. The dragoons also served as a military escort to the councilors on their daily visits to and from St. Mary's City, for Mattapany-Sewell had become the official capital of the colony with the Governor in residence there. Charles Calvert apparently took kindly to the life he led on the Patuxent, though in letters to his father he complained that the soft climate was deleterious to his health.

PIRATES THREATEN BANDITRY.

In the light of subsequent events it may seem as if the climate of Mattapany-Sewell was unhealthful for this scion of the Baltimores in something more than the medical sense of the word, for a short time afterward he appeared as the central figure in the first recorded attempt at kidnapping in the colony. The gangsters in this Colonial plot were pirates who issued from their haunts

on the Eastern Shore under cover of darkness, crossed the Chesapeake at night and anchored their longboat at the foot of the cliff. Stealthily they climbed to the top, but something happened to interfere with their plans. It is set forth that Lord Baltimore fled and the pirates returned, minus their quarry, to their ship. A great hue and cry went up at the next Assembly over the lack of a proper guard to protect the person of his Lordship. Exactly what the guardsmen were about on this occasion is not set forth. It is possible, however, that they were away in attendance on some of the Council.

CALVERT LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Charles Calvert was now past middle life. It may have been the attempted abduction, or it may have been a constitutional preference for the gay world, but at any rate he returned to England to enjoy the revenues of his Palatinate in surroundings more congenial than those provided by the rough and rugged life of Maryland with its continuous Indian wars. The cares of the province he left to his deputy governors and those of the Mattapany-Sewell manor to his stepson, Nicholas Sewell.

FORT BECOMES ARSENAL.

The importance of the garrison increased rather than diminished during this period. Not only Nicholas Sewell but Henry Darnall, William Josephs and William Digges, of his Lordship's Council, the deputy governors and actual rulers of the province, resided there and conducted official business. Meetings of the Council were more frequent at Mattapany than at St. Mary's City. Substantial additions were made to the fort, which became the arsenal of the country.

Despite these preparations, the Council was far from ready to meet the storm when it finally did break. The drums of discord had been beating with increasing fury for months, but the Council's collective ear was almost totally deaf to the sound. Indian attacks increased. So did taxes.

INDIANS AND TAXES STIR REVOLT.

Rumors flew about. Whispers of Popish plots were in the air. Late in July, 1689, the revolt began. The Council, because of its continued allegiance to the Catholic James and failure to proclaim as King the Protestant William of Orange, was suspected of countenancing an alliance between the Papists and the Indians to exterminate the Protestants, and did nothing to quell the suspicion. Capt. John Coode, historians believe not to have been wholly disinterested.

The council, sitting at Mattapany, apparently was completely unprepared for the uprising against it. Colonel Digges rushed to St. Mary's County to defend the State House and Colonels Darnall and Sewell deployed to the upper reaches of Calvert and the western borders to raise men to defend Mattapany, but with ill success.

FORT MATTAPANY SURRENDERS—END OF CALVERT REGIME.

The fall of St. Mary's City to Coode and Warren is an oft-told tale, but little has been said of the debacle at Mattapany. On the day following the capture of St. Mary's a Protestant army estimated at 1000 men sat before the garrison, demanding its surrender. The question of what to do was settled quickly for the Councilors when Captain Brightwell, of Calvert, appeared at the head of a command dragging up two pieces of heavy artillery. One gun was trained against the manor house and the other against the garrison. The end had come. The Councilors surrendered unconditionally and the obsequies of the Calvert regime in Maryland were read under the sultry August sky.

THE ORANGE REVOLUTION*

JOHN COODE, Leader

By H. D. W. Ross.

The Orange Revolution of 1689, which unseated the Calvert proprietors and turned Maryland into a Royal Province, was the event which established John Coode's reputation in his own time and for posterity. Most historians regard the revolution as an unfortunate occurrence, inspired by religious bigotry and productive only of a quarter century of royal rule which they compare unfavorably with the benevolent leadership of the proprietors.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley, of Baltimore, a Maryland historian who has made an exhaustive study of the available contemporary records, is convinced that the Maryland colonists of the 1680s had good reason to be dissatisfied with the Calverts. Dr. Berkley believes there was real ground for complaint that the proprietors were not taking adequate steps to protect the frontiers against the Indians, and he has evidence which he has assembled that supports the charge that nepotism was rampant in the colony—that Catholics and friends and relatives of the Calverts held nearly all the important offices and that official incompetence and corruption were not entirely absent.

When the bloodless Orange Revolution of Maryland is contrasted with the bloody Bacon Rebellion in neighboring Virginia, some praise should be accorded its leader. And Coode's record of public service, both before and after the revolt, should be considered in any appraisal of the man in his historical setting. Dr. Berkley holds this view and presents the life story of John Coode as his researches have revealed it.

COODE AT ST. GEORGE AND CHAPTICO.

Before his rise to the leadership of the anti-Calvert movement John Coode had had a varied career. He was born in England,

*From Baltimore Sunday Sun, March 19, 1932.

presumably in the Shire of Cornwall. It is believed that he attended Sidney College, Cambridge, matriculating there in 1642. He is known to have been ordained a deacon in the Anglican Church by the Bishop of Exeter and to have served in the parish of Pennryn before his departure for Maryland.

In 1650 he was living in the little hamlet of St. George, a few miles west of St. Mary's City on the Potomac River. He was about 25 years old at the time and it is probable that he served as assistant to the venerable Parson Jennings, who officiated at St. George. He did not continue for long as a clergyman. In 1655 he married Susan Gerrard, daughter of one of the colony's most influential citizens, and the couple moved to Chaptico Hundred, where Thomas Gerrard had established a glebe and an Anglican church, although he was a Catholic himself. Coode almost certainly did not serve as priest of this parish, for he appears on the records as a vestryman, a position he occupied during his lifetime.

A LIVE OFFICIAL.

At Chaptico, Coode soon established himself as a merchant, operating river boats which carried on an active and, presumably, profitable trade with the Indians and outlying settlers. By 1676 he was appointed commander of the colony's single warship, the *Loyal Charles of Maryland*, and was ordered to scour the Potomac for pirates, robbers and spies. In 1676, also, he became a member of the lower house of the Assembly; shortly afterward he was named by the Proprietor a justice of the peace for St. Mary's County, and he also became—under Major Boarman—captain of the militia of Chaptico Hundred. These honors Coode received at the hands of Lord Baltimore, who, apparently, had a high regard for the former's ability and no reason to doubt his loyalty.

As the years passed the rumblings of discontent against the proprietary became louder and more open. Coode's father-in-law, Gerrard, was one of Lord Baltimore's bitterest enemies, and the Blackistons and Slyes, who were related to the Gerrards, also were prominent members of the anti-government group. Undoubtedly Coode was influenced in a measure by his associates, but

it was not until 1679 that he openly espoused the cause of revolution.

COODE OPPOSES CALVERTS.

In that year a Dr. Barre had come into the colony and was entertained at Coode's home, where he told a story of the organization of "a troop of 100 Catholics, etc." At about the same time, ex-Governor Fendall was traveling about the county spreading propaganda against the Calverts. Open rebellion threatened in Anne Arundel County and Charles and Calvert were seething with excitement. The Governor and Council, thoroughly alarmed by the developments, ordered Fendall's arrest. Fendall was fined and imprisoned and Coode was released in bail and in charge of his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Blackiston, who was just as ardent a rebel as Coode himself. Lord Baltimore by this time realized that Coode was an enemy and he sent urgent letters from England urging that he be not re-elected to the Assembly. But he was returned with a large majority.

In the years which followed the fear and resentment of the colonists were not allayed. Indian tribes were menacing the Maryland frontier and the Governor was accused of withdrawing county arms and leaving the colonists defenseless. Colonel Pye, a member of the Council, was charged with having effected an alliance with the Jesuits and their Indian allies against the Protestant settlers. The Bacon Rebellion in Virginia strengthened the cause of the opposition in Maryland and when word finally was received in 1689 that the Catholic James II had been deposed from the English throne and replaced by the Protestant William and Mary, the disaffected colonists realized that their moment had arrived.

COODE RAISES ARMY.

In July of that year John Coode, with the backing of Blackiston, Ninian Beale and a number of other influential colonists, began to assemble a revolutionary force at Chaptico Town. Their avowed aim was to compel the Governor and Council to proclaim officially

the accession of William and Mary, and apparently they had little difficulty in raising and equipping a fairly imposing army. Late in August the troops set out for the State House at St. Mary's City, where Colonel Digges had assembled a proprietary force of about 100 men behind the fortifications.

THE STATE HOUSE ATTACKED.

When Coode's army arrived before the walls Colonel Digges discovered that his garrison was not so loyal as he had hoped. The revolutionists were greeted by encouraging shouts from within the fortifications and the garrison demanded that Digges surrender at once. He had no choice, so he complied, escaping himself with a few followers to Mattapany Fort on the Patuxent, which was Lord Baltimore's chief fortification in the colony. At Mattapany the Governor and the loyal Councilors had gathered, with such troops as they could command, to make a last stand against the rebels.

FORT MATTAPANY CAPITULATED SEPTEMBER 1.

Coode at once ordered a march to the Patuxent River fort. The few hundred men who had constituted his original command were augmented by volunteers from St. Mary's and from the territory through which they passed on the way to Mattapany. When they reached the fort they numbered about a thousand men, all well equipped with arms and ammunition. There may have been a few skirmishes between the contending forces, but the record of the Orange Revolution indicates that little or no blood was shed on either side. The Mattapany fort capitulated on September 1 without a battle and three days later it was evacuated. Coode's active military career had been a brief one and most amazingly successful.

CALVERT OFFICIALS OUSTED.

With the Protestant party now in absolute control of the colony, immediate steps were taken to replace the officials whom Lord Baltimore had appointed and whose appointment had been responsi-

ble in no small measure for the discontent of the colonists. The Council, every member of which was related in some degree to the proprietor, was replaced entirely by men in sympathy with the new regime.

COODE BECOMES GOVERNOR.

The election of a new Assembly was ordered and this body immediately revised the roll of local officials, replacing many Catholics with Protestants and eliminating all of the Calvert relatives. Coode was confirmed as Commander-in-Chief of the colonial forces. For a time he served as Governor of the colony and he also acted as collector of excises on the Potomac River.

PROTESTANT DECLARATION SENT THE KING.

Meanwhile the two contending parties in the colony had ceased fighting with each other and both had carried their cases directly to London. As a result, a hearing was set for December 23, 1690, and Coode, together with Kenelm Cheseldyne, Speaker of the House, was sent to London to present the case of the revolutionists. The counts in their indictment of the Calverts were the familiar ones—nepotism, partiality to Catholics, the invocation of illegal laws and punishments and failure to protect settlers from the Indians. The charges received a favorable reception from the Protestant monarchs and the Lords of Trade, and Coode returned to Maryland with a legal and diplomatic victory achieved even more easily than his military conquest.

KING APPOINTS A ROYAL GOVERNOR.

Up to this time, it appears, Coode was held in high esteem by all the members of his own party, and he seems even to have won the grudging respect of his bitter enemies—the friends of Lord Baltimore. Until the appointment of Governor Copley in 1691—the first Royal Governor—Coode was unquestionably the leading spirit in the colony. Even afterward he worked in close harmony with the Royal Governor and retained the offices of

Commander of the Army, Naval Officer of the Potomac and High Sheriff of St. Mary's County.

But the years, his active life and, perhaps, his personal habits wrought a rapid and radical change in Coode's character. The decline in his powers first became apparent after the death of Copley and with the appointment of Francis Nicholson to succeed him. The new Royal Governor and the former leader of the revolution simply did not get along.

NICHOLSON PROSTRATES COODE AND ST. MARY'S.

Governor Nicholson brought charges of malfeasance in his office of collector in the Potomac district and demanded his dismissal from the Assembly on the ground that no priest was allowed to be a member of that body. The Legislature, which still contained many of Coode's old-time friends, hesitated to act against him and only when the Governor appeared before them personally with a demand for his removal did they yield. Immediately thereafter Nicholson summoned Coode before him and stripped him of all of his military offices; then to make the humiliation of his enemy complete he ordered him tried for blasphemy. Coode fled to Virginia to escape his inquisition, but returned later, was tried for sedition and convicted but the punishment was remitted on the strong recommendation of the Council, which still included many of Coode's friends.

FINALE.

MRS. A. B. BIBBINS.

With the overthrow of the Proprietary, the colonists realized for the first time what it meant to have no bulwark between them and the restrictions and exactions of the King, Parliament, and the Royal Officers. Troubles about their salaries cropped up at once, and the Associators found that like the children of Israel who had set aside their judges to rule over them, they were plagued with the King who had succeeded them.

The exemption from taxation granted by the Maryland Charter had continued only till commerce became valuable, and in 1661 revenue was raised by the Crown by customs dues. These restricted trade. England so restricted trade that every article of necessity or luxury was bought from her. This increased her Crown customs, merchants' fortunes, shipping, and Navy at the expense of the planter.

All the efforts between 1660 and 1668 to raise the price of tobacco by limiting production were in vain, because it was a party question between the large landowners of the Upper House and the small farmers of the Lower House whose whole living depended on their annual crop, so by 1689 there was no law limiting the amount at all, and it had become a drug on the market.

When the Royal Governor Copley came to Maryland, tobacco was as one colonist wrote "Our meat, drinke, clothes and monie, for with that we buy our servants, clothing, liquors, cattle, horses, and every thing we can get."

By the end of the century the average quantity grown per colonist had fallen per force from 4,000 to 2,000 pounds, and as Mrs. Taney wrote the King "The people are too poor to support a minister."

They had raised 25,000 to 30,000 hhds. a year worth £140,000, but the planter's crop was mortgaged to the hilt.

In 1688 the population was about 20,000.

The net yearly income of the proprietary had been over £12,000, produced from quit-rents, the tobacco tonnage duties, legal fines and forfeitures although the Assembly resented this latter, and remedied it later.

The Council nominated by the Governor of 12 members received 9 shillings daily. Now the Crown and the Proprietary divided the revenue between them, and the Royal Governor and officials took what had come to the colonial officers previously. England was determined to profit by her colonists, they must be feeders—a nursery to the mother-country—even if they expired in the effort. Many of them felt they were regarded no longer as subjects but as slaves, since they had pluckily left home, and started earning their own livelihood in the New World wilderness.

They must produce only raw materials, no goods must be manufactured to rival or compete with the manufactures of the homeland.

Did they desire churches, schools or better houses? "No. Plant tobacco", said the government, "the King desires the revenue" of so many pence (2 to 6 $\frac{1}{3}$) per lb. at the custom house, even before the ships could move it to France or Holland. So the tobacco trade was clamped down upon Maryland just as it had been on Virginia, and the English ships came in fleets of thirty and forty—till they mounted to sixty and seventy and a hundred per year—to take away the burdensome tobacco. The result was that THE TOBACCO TRADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE BUILT UP THE BRITISH NAVY.

"In 1690 Maryland exported 20,077 hogsheads to England—from Patuxent River wharves 19,330, and from Pocomoke 747; in 1692 the Potomac River sent 3,306 hhds., Pocomoke 1,020, and Patuxent 27,377 hhds., Maryland shipped about one-third as much as Virginia. Under the Royal Governors they could not do much better considering the glutted market for the product." From 1697 to 1701 both colonies exported 35,328,637 lbs. of which Maryland alone supplied 32,379 hhds., or 12,951,600 lbs. The gross revenue from tobacco was about £350,000 a year, and the net income to the King and government £100,000 of which

Maryland paid £36,000.”* Does anyone wonder that her planters were impoverished, mortgage-ridden and many compelled to flee to Carolina to escape imprisonment, when they learn that a hogs-head of tobacco which brought £21, 10S paid Duty of £16, for freight £4, merchants' charges 15 shillings, leaving a net profit of 15 shillings for the planter, which he had already mortgaged long in advance for clothing, stock and cattle.

MARYLAND EXCHANGES THE PROPRIETARY FOR THE ROYAL YOKE.

No wonder “Maryland was regarded as one of the two continental colonies which were *satisfactory* from the mercantilist point of view to the home country as one colony which surely justified its existence in the British colonial system:

1. as a source of supply for raw material-tobacco had to be shipped directly to England.
2. as a market for British manufactures, and foreign goods, through Great Britain as an entrepôt.
3. as the terminus of a line of trade which employed a large number of English ships and sailors.”*

There was no foreign competition so England had these Chesapeake colonists at her mercy, and did not propose to relinquish them.

If, as Gov. Seymour wrote a few years later, “our poverty increases to fresh villainies,” Maryland was supporting the king, his Governor and officers, and the Proprietary also in fine shape, but the planters were growing uneasy, wise and wary. Smuggling and evasion of returns which had been easy under the Proprietary were now under Gov. Nicholson much harder.

The planters now began to build their own boats on a larger scale, to neglect tobacco for wheat and grain, and ship it to the West Indies, Scotland, Ireland, and New England. They had 150 ships by the end of the century. They made a definite effort to encourage manufactures, by passing an Act to grow flax, cotton, hemp, but were checked by the Governor, who reported “Pinching

*Colonial Trade of Maryland, 1689-1715. Margaret S. Morris, J. H. U. Historical Studies.

want has put some few on making of a little linen and woolen but not enough to supply their own families."

Nicholson reported that "Somerset County, where 700 of the Scotch-Irish have come within the last 10 years, doth well-nigh clothe themselves and others, and ye next county learns of them."

To gather the tobacco better and with less evasion of taxes, five port towns were ordered, but it was feared they would encourage manufactures, so they were abandoned.

Governor Nicholson secured the erection of Admiralty courts by which evasions of the Navigation Act were prosecuted, but he accused the people of longing for Lord Baltimore's "loose government, and their Darling, illegal trade."

OLD ST. MARY'S CITY, VICTOR IN DEFEAT.

On his arrival in Maryland he convened his first Assembly at Anne Arundel Towne, now Annapolis, in order to make it easy for the permanent removal of the Capital thither, where he believed less of the Proprietary and Catholic influences would be in evidence.

The "humble Address" of St. Mary's people who were so cruelly ignored set forth its many advantages "As a safe and defensible harbor against attack, its exceptionally pleasant and healthful site, its public improvements so long established, such as the State house and prison, which had "cost the country three hundred and thirty thousand pounds of tobacco", the cost of new buildings for courts and offices, and removing the records, and that to offset the chief objection the non-central location, they would supply a "coach or caravan to go daily at times of public meetings to Patuxent and St. Mary's, with horses to ride post to any part of the Province."

THE PRESENT AND THE PAST, BOTH DEBTORS TO ST. MARY'S.

These who signed this persuasive petition included not only the oldest Catholic and Protestant families but the Associators John Cooke and William Nuthead of the subversive "Declaration," were conspicuous among them.

The answer to this poignant petition was hardly an answer at all. It insisted that the new capital was the "center and best abilitated place thereof", and there could be no reconsideration. But St. Mary's had not met her Waterloo! She had fed the seeds of revolt against royal exactions to those who went from her to Annapolis. William and Dinah Nuthead's printing-press was to be succeeded by Jonas and Katherine Greene's Revolutionary press which was to voice rebellion and to insist on redress of grievances in the coming days. She had driven in the entering wedge of American liberties on the Potomac, which at Annapolis on the Severn was to widen the chasm by the skillful hands of Samuel Chase, William Paca and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and to bring about the eternal freedom of the Colonies from Royal encroachments.

She had taught Maryland how to resist unfair exactions, and insist on the freedom of the seas begun by her first small colonial boats, and ended in victory by the Battle of Baltimore and the defense of Fort McHenry on the Patapasco, with the story of deliverance its Victory flag waved to the Nation years afterward.

We of Maryland today, and our neighbor States of this Republic all owe the little first capital of Maryland a debt of gratitude for its heroic struggles to wrest a living from the wilderness, to contend against oppression and to start the noble and effective beginnings of a great new American Commonwealth and of a free Nation.

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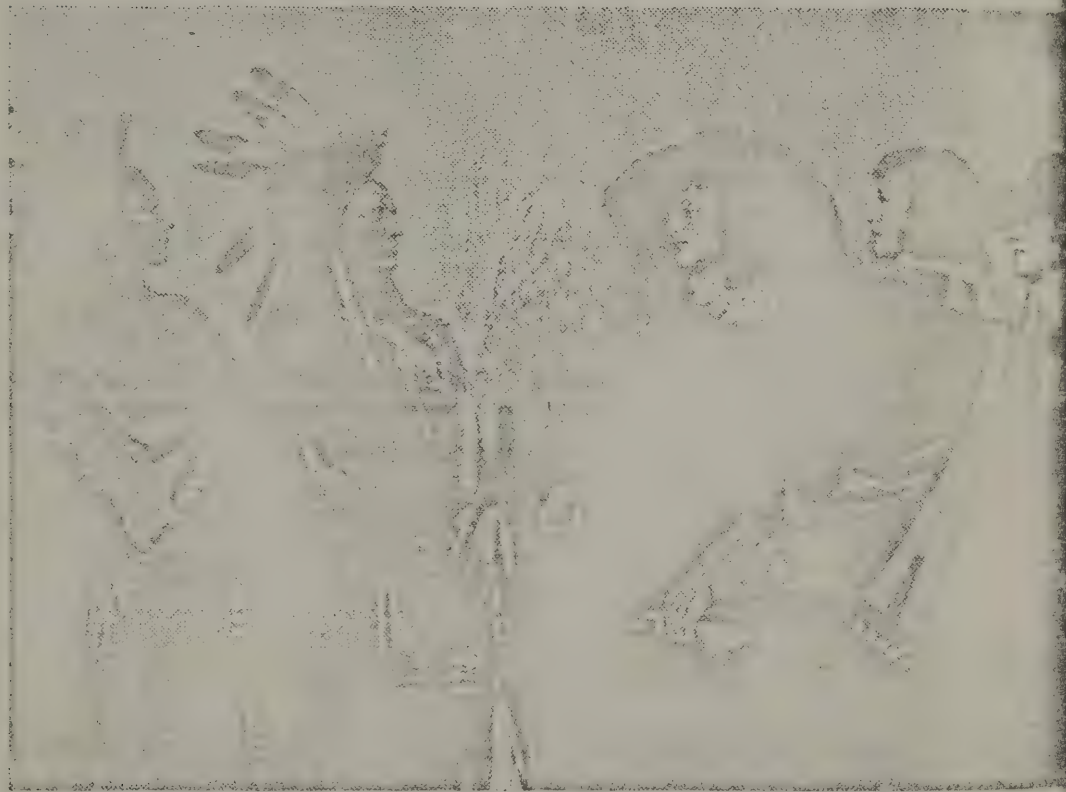
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